

CABRI GEOMETRY II

U S E R M A N U A L



Cabri-Geometry II (also known as Cabri-Géomètre II) was developed at IMAG (the department of Information Technology and Applied Mathematics) - Université Joseph Fourier (Grenoble) and CNRS (the National Centre for Scientific Research) France.

The company **CabriLog S.A.S** is henceforth responsible for the development, support and commercialisation of Cabri-Geometry.

This software package is the result of work by a team of mathematicians, educators and computer specialists led by Jean-Marie LABORDE.

It has received support from the Office for New Technology in Teaching at the Ministry of National Education in Paris, and is officially recognised as being of educational value. The Windows version has been distributed in France since 1997 by the Ministry of Education.

The TI-89, TI-92 and the new Voyage 200 PLT calculators from Texas Instruments incorporate Cabri-Geometry II to provide its geometrical facilities.

This guide will enable you to start working with **Cabri-Geometry II**.

The versions for Windows, MS-DOS and Macintosh are very similar: the few differences are mainly in file-handling, copying, printing, multiple windows, etc.

The files can be transferred between operating systems without modification¹. They are text files which can be easily loaded into a word processing package.

‘Active Geometry’ files and activities for Cabri are available from the UK Cabri distributors Chartwell-Yorke at <http://www.chartwellyorke.com>

Cabri figures by Yves Martin are available on the site <http://www.cabri.com/abracadabri/>

Initial Text by: Bernard Capponi

Revision: Eric Bainville

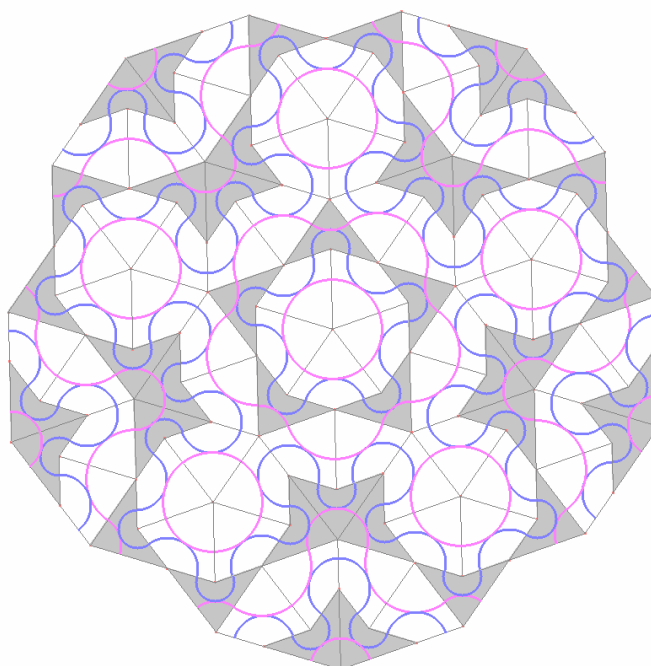
Illustrations: Eric Bainville, Yves Martin, Sylvie Tessier

English translation: Sandra Hoath

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¹ Except for Windows files which cannot be read by DOS. There is an update for the Macintosh version which enables it to read files from the Windows version. This can be downloaded from the Cabri website at <http://www.cabri.com>

Contents

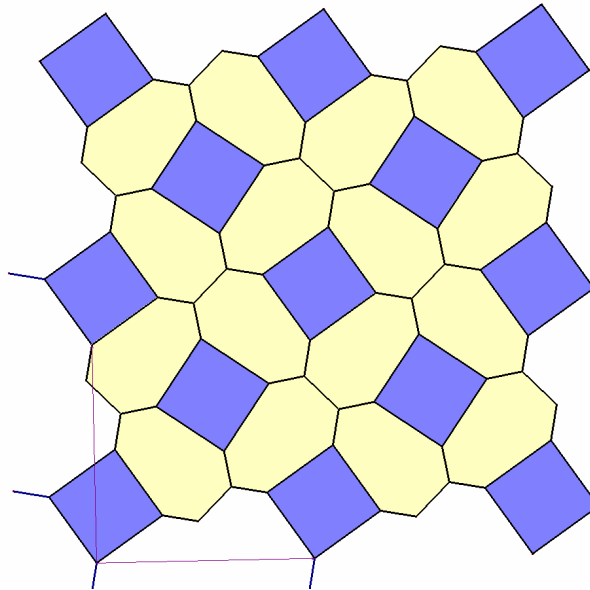


Aperiodic tiling "Sun" (Sylvie Tessier, after Penrose).

I. FROM CABRI-GÉOMÈTRE TO CABRI-GEOMETRY II	5
I.1 – General Operation.....	5
I.2 – Additional Geometric Tools	6
I.3 – Other Tools	6
I.4 – Editing.....	7
II. INSTALLATION	8
II.1 - System Requirements	8
II.2 - Installation	8
III. FIRST STEPS IN CABRI-GEOMETRY II.....	9
III.1 – The Cabri Geometry II Screen.....	9
III.2 – The Toolbar	10
III.3 – Triangle-based Constructions.....	11
III.4 – A Locus : Pascal's Limaçon.....	18
III.5 – Measurement Transfer : Using the Cycloid as an Example	19
III.6 – Some Transformations : Translation, Rotation and Enlargement.....	20
III.7 – Analytical Geometry : Straight Lines, Circles	23
III.8 – Graphical Representations of Functions	24

IV. CABRI GEOMETRY II KEYBOARD AND MENU FUNCTIONS	26
IV.1 – Main Menus	26
IV.2 – The Toolbar.....	28
IV.3 – Calculator	33
IV.4 – Attributes Toolbar.....	35
IV.5 – Style Palette.....	35
V. CONFIGURING THE SOFTWARE.....	36
V.1 – Preferences	36
V.2 – Default Setting (Macintosh only).....	38
V.3 – Configuring the Tools	38
V.4 – Replay Construction.....	40
VI. SHORTCUTS	42
VI.1 – With the Mouse.....	42
VI.2 – With the Keyboard.....	42
VII. EDITING AND PRINTING DIAGRAMS	47
VII.1 - Windows Version:	47
VII.2 - Macintosh version (Only).....	48

I. From Cabri-Géomètre to Cabri-Geometry II




Tiling the plan with squares and hexagons (Eric Bainville, after P. Blum and F. Bertaut).

Cabri-Geometry II is the result of a complete respecification of the earlier version of Cabri-géomètre version 1.6, Cabri-géomètre MS-DOS version 1.7 and Cabri-géomètre Macintosh version 2.1. Cabri-Geometry II has many extra functions compared to the earlier version. The direct manipulation of geometrical constructions is still one of its main features.

I.1 – General Operation

The general working area is easier to use.

- Menus have been replaced by toolboxes which are accessed via icons. The tools are grouped differently (points, lines, curves, construction tools, transformations, macros, properties, measurements, miscellaneous, edit).
- Objects selected in a toolbox remain active until a new tool is selected. This avoids, for example, having to select "segment" repeatedly when drawing a succession of segments.
- Objects can also be selected in order to edit them in various ways, such as changing line thickness or colour, etc. An object which has been selected can also be deleted by pressing the backspace key  on the keyboard.
- Objects such as a line, a segment, a triangle or a polygon can be manipulated as single items and not just as the separate points from which they are made.
- The selection arrow can be used to transform objects (parts of lines as well as triangles, polygons and conic sections, etc.) in the working area: by translating, rotating about a point or enlarging.
- Cabri II mostly picks up the user's intention to mark a point on an object or a point of intersection. Cabri II shows the type of point (object point or intersection point).
- A wide variety of messages linked to the cursor keeps the user informed.

I.2 – Additional Geometric Tools

A number of geometric tools have been added, notably:

- **Rays (half lines)**, vectors, irregular polygons and regular polygons.
- **Conics** (defined by 5 points) and circular arcs.
- The sum of two vectors, a compass.
- The transfer of a measurement to a half line, a vector, an axis or a circle.
- A **locus** has become an object upon which points can be created as the result of a macro construction. It is updated following displacement.
- **Transformations** have been added: translation, rotation, enlargement, inversion. Line symmetry and rotational symmetry have been separated.
- A full range of **analytical geometry** tools is available: cartesian systems of axes, creation and modification of systems of axes, coordinates of points, equations of lines, circles and conics in several systems of axes, a grid of points at integer intervals and polar coordinates.

I.3 – Other Tools

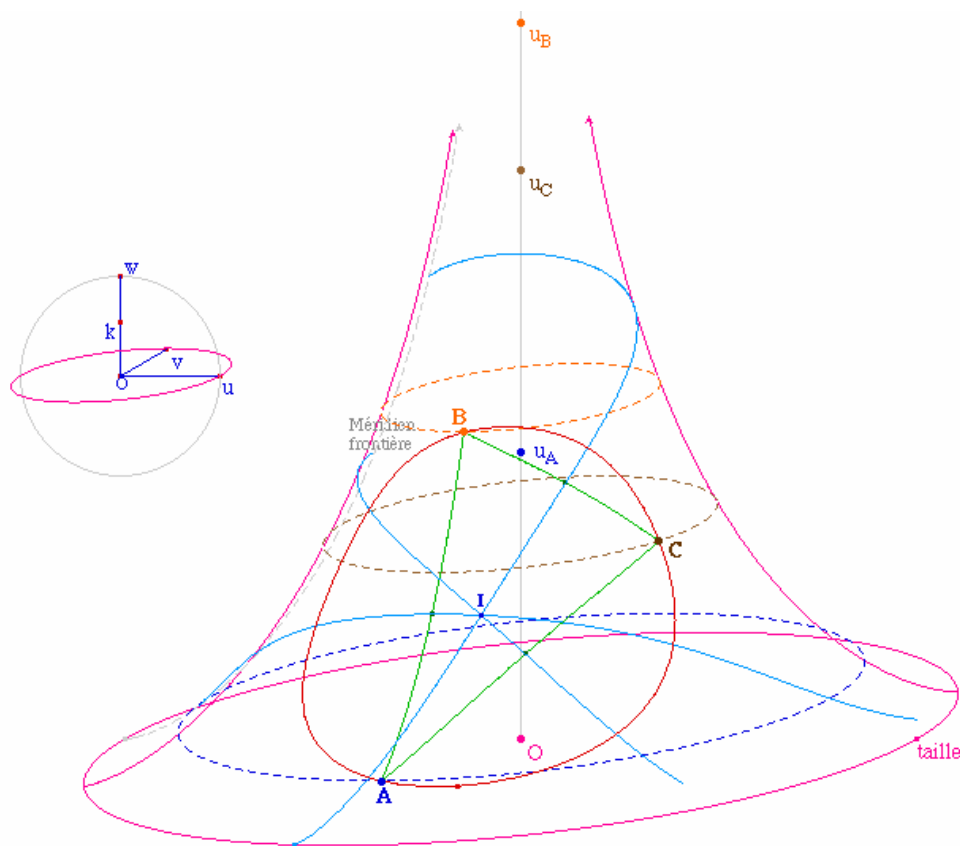
- **Construction macros** (one of Cabri-Geometry's strengths) are more powerful and more flexible to use: initial objects and their images can be declared separately, then revisited to edit the initial and final objects and when the whole construction is complete the macro can be validated. Image objects can be of different types: measurements, calculated values, etc. A macro can have a multiple definition with several initial objects for the same construction. For example, for the circumscribed circle of a triangle, 3 vertices can be defined as initial objects as well as the triangle itself.
- **Check property** displays a message which tells the user about certain properties of the figure, such as parallelism, perpendicularity, collinearity, equidistance from points, or whether a point belongs to an object. Changing the figure causes the display to change if the property is no longer true.
- Units of measure for length and area can be chosen by the user.
- A **calculator** enables various calculations to be carried out, using numbers which originate either from the keyboard or from the figure (measurements or values from calculations). All the standard functions of a scientific calculator are available, with some additional functions such as the maximum or minimum of two numbers.
- **Numbers can be entered**; for example, to fix the scale of an enlargement, the angle of rotation or to choose a particular measurement. These numbers can be changed and the construction follows suit.
- **Text can be added** to the diagram, which can include numbers linked to the diagram.
- A point can be permanently fixed (pinned).
- The **path of an object** (trace) can be shown over a displacement. (The trace function is distinct from locus).
- A **diagram can be animated** automatically by moving points or objects (by means of "springs" which are stretched and relaxed). Thus, on completed objects, there can be continuous animation.

- The teacher can **change the tools** which are available to the students by suppressing various menu items, and by adding other macros of their own. The new tools thus created can be saved and when selected will also load the relevant macros.
- Tools such as **Hide/Show** have now been improved so that colour, width and line style can be changed. The shape of points can be modified. In addition, angles and line segments can be marked in different ways (without being taken up by the software at the level of coherence with the diagram).

I.4 – Editing

- The **display** of text and numbers can be changed: size, colour, font, style, border, background (not in DOS version).
- The possibilities for redefining points and objects (Windows) has been extended.

II. Installation



Circle circumscribed with a triangle on the pseudosphere (Yves Martin).

II.1 - System Requirements

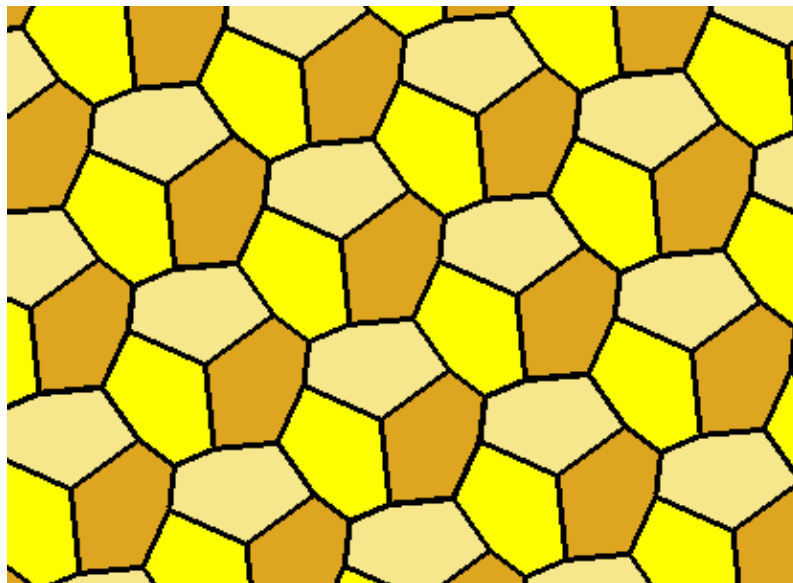
Cabri-Geometry II runs under either Windows (98, SE, 2000, ME, XP, NT) or Apple Macintosh (System 6 or higher). Cabri-Geometry II occupies 1.5 mb of disk space and requires at least 4 mb of RAM.

II.2 - Installation

The Cabri-Geometry II installation program on your CD-ROM will automatically install and place the necessary components in the correct places on your computer. Upon installation you are asked to choose which language you wish to use. You can change this later if you wish.

Installation on a network, in common with other software, requires direct access to the server when first running it, and then when preference files or language initialisation files are created.

III. First Steps in Cabri-Geometry II



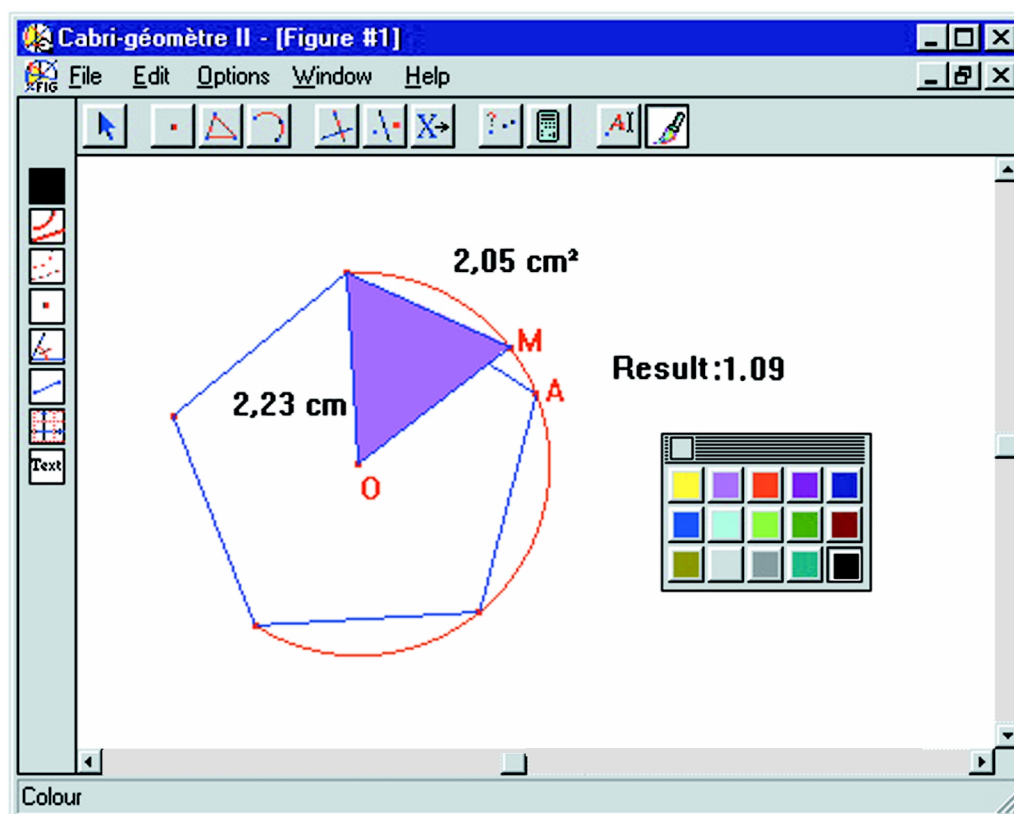
Tiling the plane with one hexagon (Eric Bainville, after K. Reinhardt).

The following pages offer some examples which illustrate the main functions of Cabri-Geometry II which you can learn about by constructing the diagrams, whether or not you have already met Cabri-Geometry. These examples do not claim to be original, they have been chosen to demonstrate the use of the software .

III.1 – The Cabri Geometry II Screen

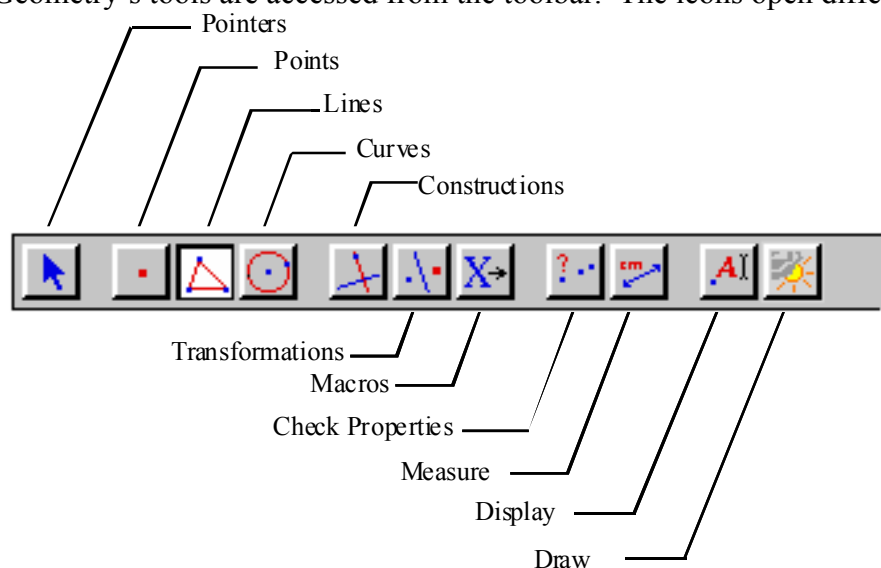
The Cabri II screen shown overleaf illustrates:

- The standard menu bar.
- The toolbar which provides all the tools needed for constructions.
- Each icon corresponds to a tool, and produces an extended toolbox if the mouse button is held down.
- The properties bar on the left of the screen.
- The colour palette which can be positioned anywhere on the screen.
- The scrollbars for moving around the drawing area (a $1m$ square).
- A diagram with measurements of area and length, and a calculation based on these numbers.
- Note that these measurements and calculations are updated each time an element of the diagram is moved, as in Cabri-géomètre I.



III.2 – The Toolbar



Most of Cabri-Geometry's tools are accessed from the toolbar. The icons open different toolboxes.




In the following text, the toolboxes are described by the labels which are shown in the illustration above. Refer back to this diagram as necessary.

To select a construction tool from the bar double-click on the corresponding icon. Each toolbox contains several items: to obtain a tool which is not shown as an icon, click and hold on the associated icon, then drag the mouse to select the tool from the menu list which appears.

Hints:

- Don't forget that you can always find hints about the tools you are using by clicking  (Macintosh) or using  (PC). A text message appears at the bottom of the window.

For example, if the  icon is the active one on the toolbar, you will get the following message:

Help
Generates the coordinates of a point or the equation of a line, circle, or ellipse.

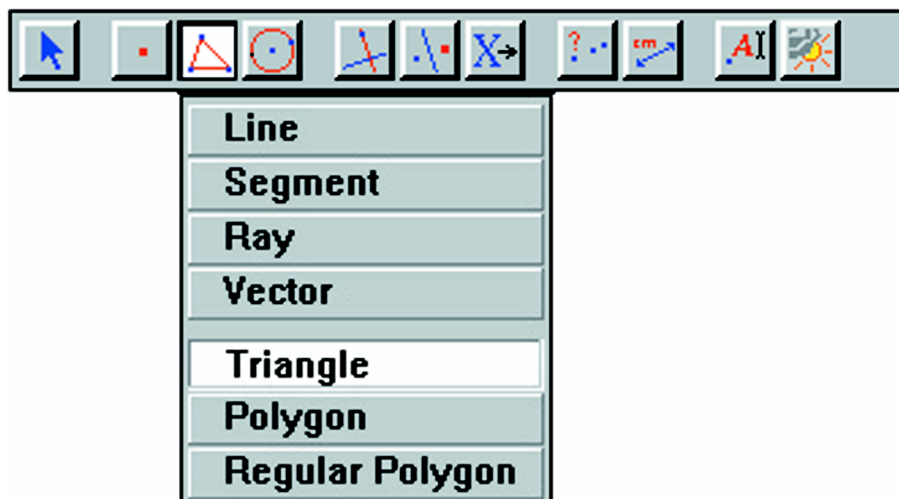
The hints relate to the tool. Sometimes, hints for using the tool are included, when its use presents particular difficulties.


- Messages such as “*this point*”, “*perpendicular to this line*” etc. are displayed close to the cursor. Often they give information about the diagrams and the current procedure.


III.3 – Triangle-based Constructions

1. Construction of triangle ABC


Construct a triangle, using the menu item **Triangle** from the **Line** toolbox

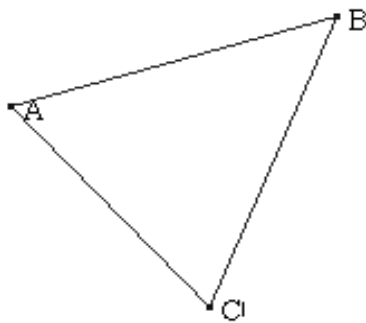



You will see, as you move the pointer down the list, that the picture on the icon changes, and once “triangle” has been selected, the picture  stays as a triangle.



The cursor in the drawing area is shaped as a pencil:  , click with the mouse when the pencil points at the desired position for A (enter immediately on the keyboard the label for the point: A), click for the second point (again enter the label on the keyboard: B) and similarly for the third point.

Note This method of naming points “*on the fly*” is easy and quick, but it does not allow the user to correct any typos; it is also limited to five characters for the label.

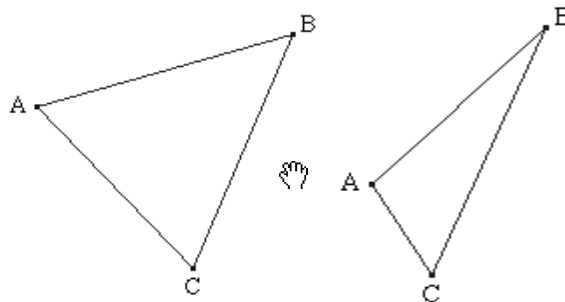
Changes to the label can be made, using the **Name** item in the **Text** toolbox. .



To move the label for point A: select the pointer tool  from the **Pointer** toolbox. (**Triangle** remains the active tool and, if you click on it, you will start the construction of a new triangle.)

[You can also press the  key to activate the **Translation Pointer** .


Move the pointer close to the label “A”, Cabri displays the message “*This label*” click and drag the mouse to move the label. Move (translate) it so that it is not on top of any of the sides of the triangle.



2. Translation

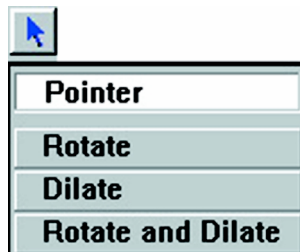
The triangle can be moved or changed in shape.

To move a point: move the pointer until the message “*This point*” is displayed, then click and drag the mouse.

You can also move the pointer towards the side of the triangle and when you see “*This triangle*” displayed you can move the whole triangle by clicking and dragging the mouse. This move is a translation: it is the reason why we label the pointer  “Translation Pointer”.

Other pointers:

You can select other pointers from the **Pointers** toolbox to rotate and/or enlarge the triangle.



The default centre for rotation or enlargement is the “geometrical centre” of the figure. You can click on a point (previously created with the **Point** tool) which you wish to designate as a centre before making the rotation or enlargement.

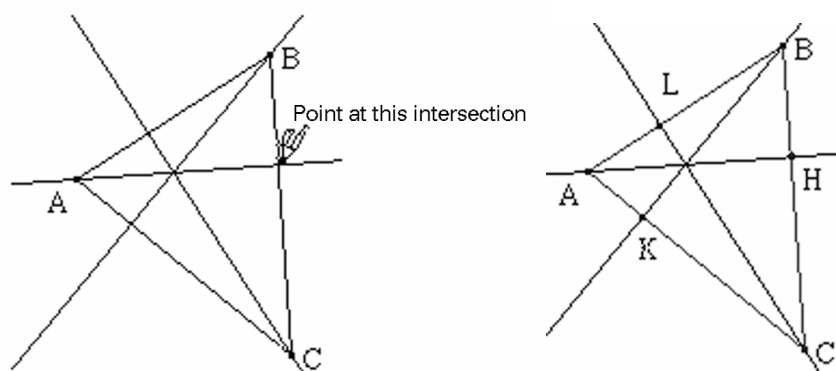
3. Construction of altitudes and the orthocentre

To construct the altitudes, select the **Perpendicular Line** tool from the **Constructions** toolbox.

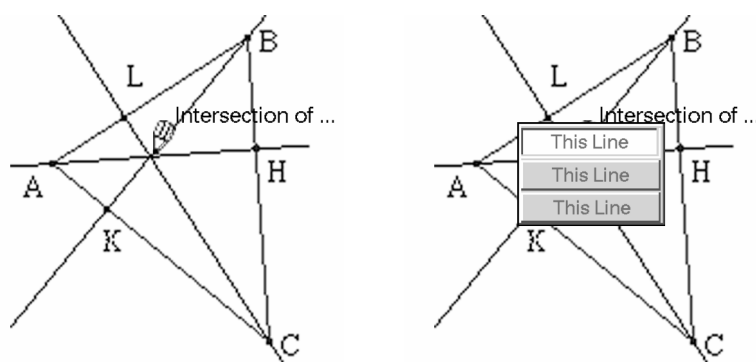


Select a vertex, then its opposite side to construct an altitude. Do the same for the other two altitudes. The foot of each altitude is designated by selecting the menu item **Point** from the **Points** toolbox. Cabri-Geometry II displays the message *“Point at this intersection”* which shows that it will construct the point as a point of intersection. (In Cabri-géomètre I, you've had to choose the menu item **Intersection of Two Objects** in order to construct this type of point.) You can label this point “on the fly”: H for example. The construction of the orthocentre is achieved by marking the point at the intersection of the altitudes, but since there are three altitudes, Cabri requests further information with the message *“Intersection of...”*.

Using the mouse button, the choice is made between the three lines (three altitudes): and the orthocentre will appear as a point. Label this point on the fly, or by using the menu item **Label** in the **Display** toolbox.

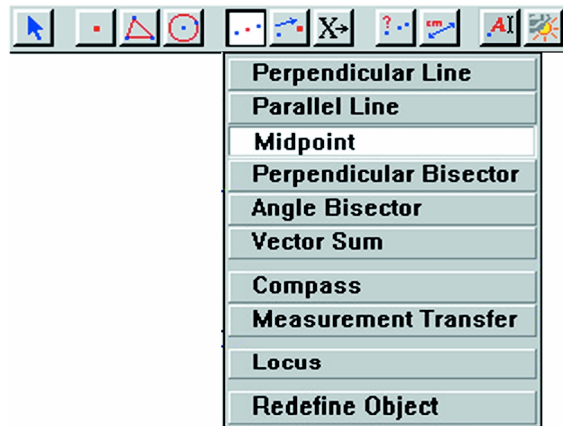


You can select this point, but it cannot be moved using the mouse. (It is the same for all points which have been obtained as the result of a construction.) The selection of the point allows it to be deleted or to have its attributes (colour or shape) changed.

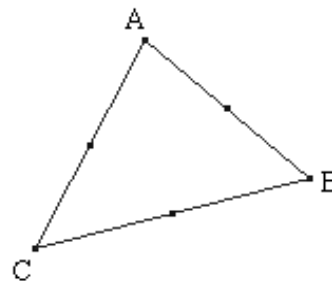


4. Construction of the medians of the triangle and its centroid

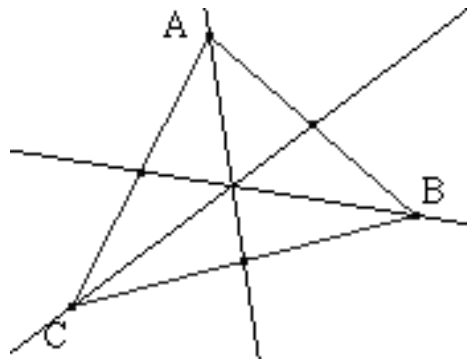
To construct the medians of this triangle, start by marking the midpoints of the sides by selecting the **Midpoint** tool from the **Constructions** toolbox.



Next select a side of the triangle (or two vertices) to construct one mid-point. The mid-point tool is still selected, so the midpoint of the other sides can easily be marked.



Select **Line** from the **Lines** toolbox, then one vertex and its opposite midpoint for each median to be constructed.





Mark the centroid at the intersection of the medians. Label it G.

5. Other constructions







- Construct the centre of the circumscribed circle at the intersection of the perpendicular bisectors of the sides.
- Draw the circumscribed circle..
- Construct the centre of the inscribed circle at the intersection of the bisectors of the angles.
- Draw the inscribed circle.

6. Appearance of the diagram

The diagram is becoming complex: so to improve its appearance

- either hide parts of the construction using the  icon
when an object is selected, its outline becomes dotted, and it will be hidden. To redisplay the hidden object, just select it when the  tool is active.
- or by using dotted lines, thicker lines, or colour.

The available tools are:

	Hide/show	Hides/shows the objects in the diagram.
	Colour	Enables the colour of an object to be changed.
	Fill	Enables polygons, circles and text to be filled.
	Thick	Enables line thickness to be changed.
	Dotted	Enables line style to be changed.
	Modify appearance	Enables certain attributes of objects to be changed: shape of points, angle mark, segment mark, reference system, text style.

See Chapter IV for other ways to change the attributes of the various objects.

7. Construction macros


It can be useful to save the construction of the circumscribed circle or of the centroid as standard constructions, which will then become available to all future constructions from a toolbox (the default toolbox is **Macros**, but it can be changed by using the menu item **Tool Configuration** from the **Options** menu list).

To achieve this, a construction macro must be recorded; based on the figure created.



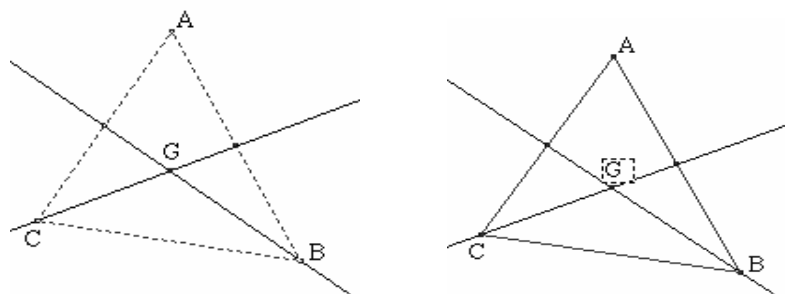
We shall create a construction macro for the **Centroid**.

The diagram that you have constructed to demonstrate the centroid of a triangle must be on the screen.

Select the  icon, which enables the initial objects to be determined.

Select the initial objects: here just the triangle.

[The selected objects flash: to remove them from the selection, merely click on them a second time.]

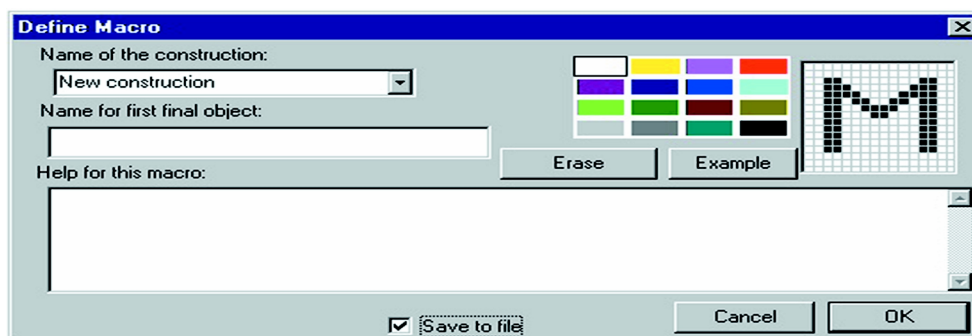


From the same toolbox, select the **Final Objects** icon




Select the centroid. [Selection/deselection is the same as for initial objects].

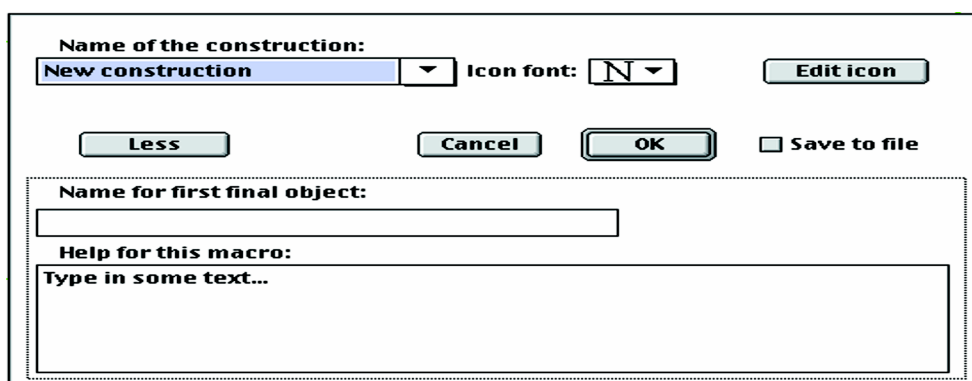
Still in the same toolbox, select **Define Macro**. Enter the name of the macro in the box².



The appearance of the dialog box in the Windows version.

Note that any hint that you write is intended for future users, who will access it via:  or the help menu, or other messages.

You can also create an icon for the macro. This icon will appear on the Toolbar in the same way as other toolbox items.



The appearance of the dialog box in the Macintosh version.

² This is the dialog box for Windows. On a Macintosh, the appearance of dialog boxes is slightly different, but the overall operation is the same.

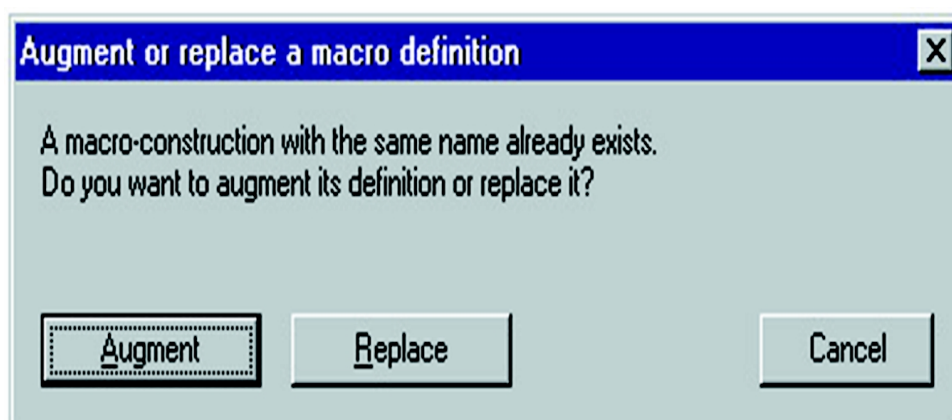
After validating your macro with OK, it becomes available in the **Construction Macros** toolbox. Its icon carries the initial letter of the name you have chosen, or the icon that you have designed.

If you save the macro to disk, you will (in a dialog box) be able to change or keep the name of the saved file before clicking OK.

(No more than 8 characters on a PC running under DOS or Windows 3.)

Cabri II enables you to change the initial objects in your macro, and to obtain *the same final object from the same macro*.

To do this, start a new macro with the three vertices of the triangle as initial objects, then select the centroid as the final object (image). Confirm the macro as before, giving it exactly the same name. You will get the following message:



Dialog box (Windows version)

By clicking OK, you will have obtained one single macro with two possible choices for its initial objects (the triangle, or its three vertices.)

In the Windows version the icon, hint etc, of an existing macro can be modified similarly. A construction macro which has been saved can at any time be placed in a toolbox, using Open from the File menu. (Look for files of type *.MAC, or sometimes *.TXT, or *.DOC if the macro has been edited in a word processing package or comes from another type of computer.) Macintosh files do not have filename extensions, so select the “All Files” option in Windows to open them.

A geometrical diagram in Cabri is always saved and reopened with all of its associated Macros.

The Cabri II CD-ROM contains a library of pre-recorded Macros.

The configuration of the tools that you create are also opened with the Macros that were present when they were created. This is convenient for keeping together macro libraries with the same theme: macros for conics or for vectors, for example.

III.4 – A Locus : Pascal's Limaçon

Construct any circle, centre O.

Mark a point, M, on the circle, and at M, construct the tangent to the circle.

P is any (fixed) point and H is the foot of the perpendicular from P to the tangent.

Construct the locus of H as M moves around the circle.

In the **Construction** toolbox, select **Locus**: in the drawing select first H then M. This defines **the** locus: Pascal's limaçon.


Move M and observe the changes in the locus.

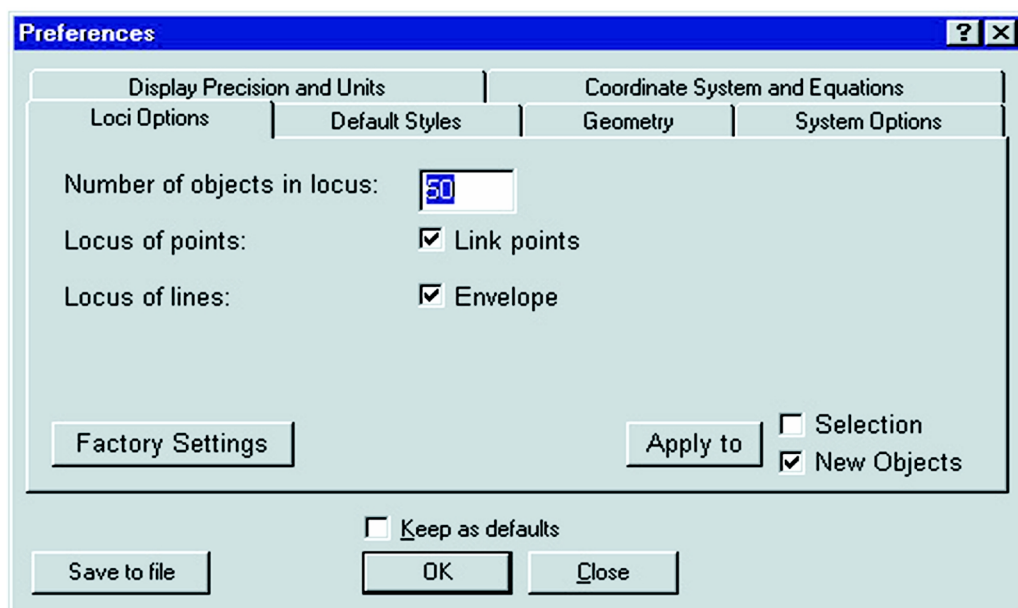
The locus is a Cabri object on which a point can be marked. (A point on an object). When the various parts of the diagram are moved, the locus updates accordingly.

However, one (still!) cannot locate the intersection of a locus with another object nor obtain the equation of a locus.

One can, however, build a construction macro for which the image is a locus. Try with Pascal's limaçon. [Initial objects: the circle and the points M and P; image object: the limaçon.]

The number of points which create the locus is limited to 50 (linked together). For this reason, the locus can be segmented.

You can increase the number of these points by selecting the locus and using the  key. You can also use **Preferences** from the **Options** menu to change the default values for loci.



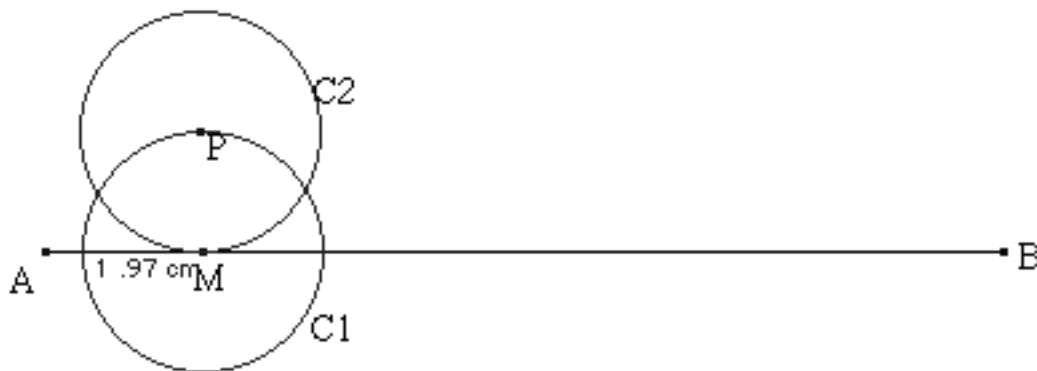
Preferences (Windows version): preferences for loci.

III.5 – Measurement Transfer : Using the Cycloid as an Example

Cabri-Geometry II enables measurements to be made of half-lines, vectors, axes, or a circle and then transferred to other diagrams. In this way, numbers such as measurements (of lines, angles, areas) or numbers entered using **Number** from the **Display** toolbox can be transferred.

We shall use a measurement transfer from a circle to construct a cycloid.

Construct a segment $[AB]$ and a point M on this segment.



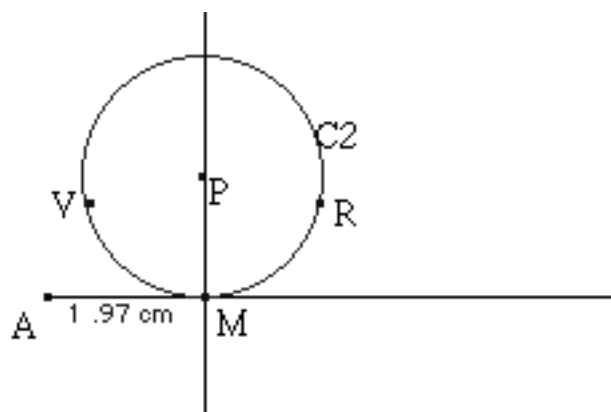
Construct a circle ($C1$) with centre M , and the perpendicular to $[AB]$ which goes through M .

Mark P as one of the points of intersection of this line with the circle ($C1$). Construct the circle ($C2$) with centre P and radius PM .

Hide ($C1$) and measure the distance AM . [Use **Distance & length** from the **Measurement** toolbox, by clicking on A then M .]

To transfer the arc length AM on the circle use **Measurement Transfer** from the **Construction** toolbox by clicking successively on: the number, the circle, and the initial point for the length (which is M here).

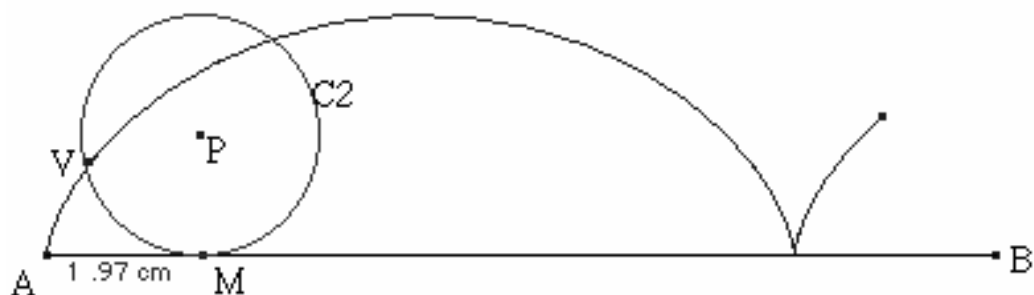
You will obtain a point R . You will notice that the measurement is drawn in the anticlockwise direction from M . To go in the other direction from M , construct the point which is symmetric to M , with the perpendicular to AB as the axis of symmetry. Call this point V .



Hide the perpendicular to AB, and the point R.

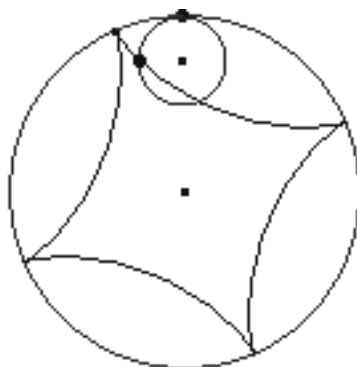
Construct the locus of V as M moves along AB.

You will get a cycloid.



An astroid

Similarly, you can construct an astroid, by rolling a circle along the interior of another circle, and transferring arc lengths.



We leave you the pleasure of constructing this for yourself.

You can also leave the radius of the interior circle variable: by moving the centre of the circle you will obtain a family of hypocycloids.

III.6 – Some Transformations : Translation, Rotation and Enlargement

1. Translation

Construct a regular pentagon [use **Regular polygon**³ in the **Line** toolbox].

Construct a vector \overrightarrow{AB} .


Construct the image of the pentagon under translation by the vector \overrightarrow{AB} . By reading the cursor messages carefully you can resolve many of the difficulties that arise due to the order of operations. [Translation from the Transformations toolbox.]

Move points A and B, then the pentagon.

³See *** page 29 for the description of this tool.

2. Rotation

To define a rotation an angle must be included. This angle can come from the diagram, or the numerical value can be entered separately.

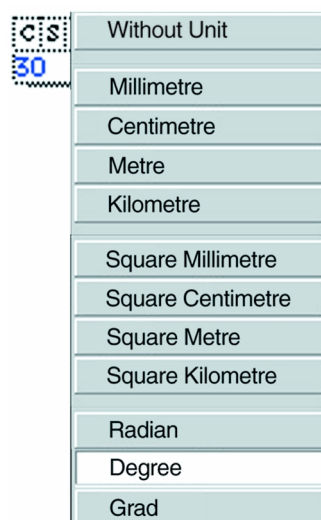
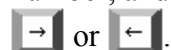
Enter a number using **Numerical Edit** from the **Display** toolbox: select **Numerical Edit**, then click on the drawing where the number is to be displayed, type in a number, eg 30, and select the units (degrees) by choosing this from the small menu labelled **U** (on the Macintosh). On the PC, the boxes for entering numbers (and text) do not have pop-up menus. The menu for choosing units is opened by the short-cut -U from the keyboard.



Mark a point O which will be the centre of rotation.



Next select **Rotation** from the **Transformations** toolbox.

To rotate the pentagon through 30° about O, click successively on: the polygon, the angle, and the centre. (The order can be changed for certain elements, just follow the cursor messages which Cabri displays.) You can change the angle of rotation by changing the number that has been displayed: definitely the easiest method is to double-click on the number, and use the arrow keys:



Unit selection (Macintosh)

In the Windows version, double-clicking on the number when Numerical Edit is selected causes arrows to appear at the right of its window. These arrows act on the selected digit of the number, or by default, on the digit which is to the left of the cursor. With the number selected, one can also change it automatically using **Animation** from the **Display**⁴ toolbox.

You can also vary the number by selecting it, then a digit (tens, units, tenths, etc) and using  to increase it or  to decrease it.




You will see immediately the effect on the rotation.

It is also possible to choose the angle of rotation from the diagram, by measuring a modifiable angle. This angle can then be changed in order to change the angle of rotation.

⁴A spring appears. By pulling the spring downwards then releasing it increases the number, while by pulling the spring upwards and releasing it, the number is decreased. [The digit which is changed is the one corresponding to the latest position of the cursor in the number.]

3. Enlargement (dilation)

You are now going to enlarge a drawing.

Delete the current drawing by using Select All from the Edit menu, or by using the key combinations -A or -A, then using Backspace .

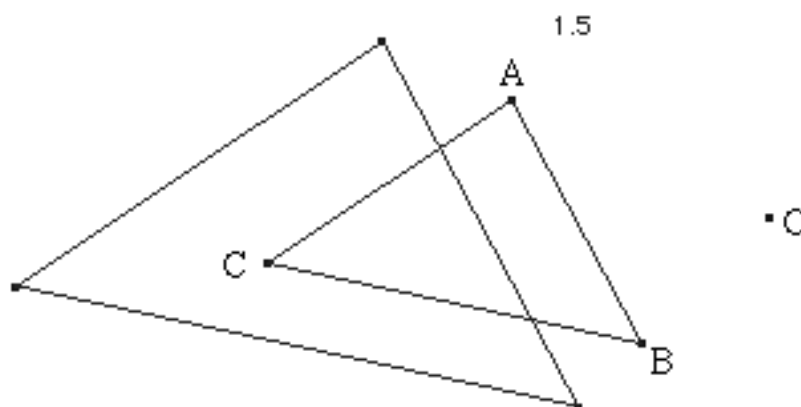
Construct any triangle ABC and a point O which will be the centre of enlargement.

Enter a number: 1.5, for example.

Construct the image of the triangle under enlargement centre O, scale factor 1.5. [**Dilation** from the **Transformations** toolbox.]

[During the construction, make sure that the Cabri messages are followed.]

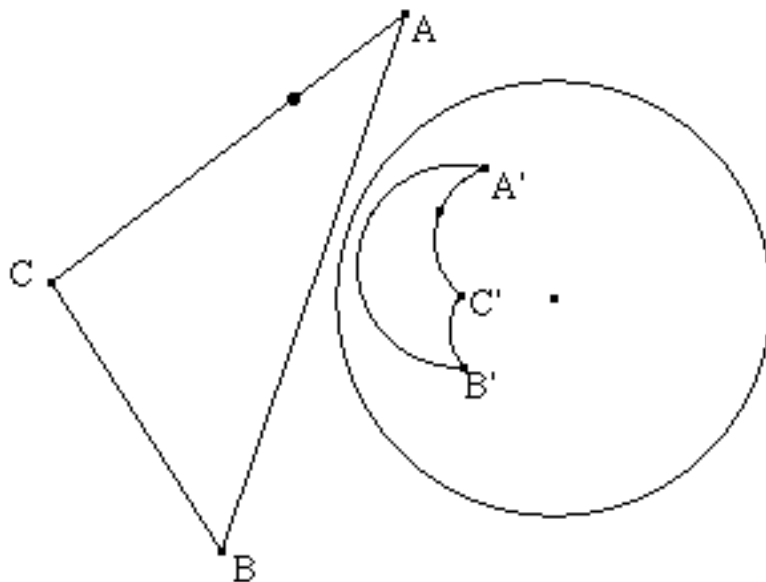
Change the scale factor (see previous section), and the position of the centre of enlargement (O).



You can also use the length of a line segment as the scale factor, and then the scale factor is changed simply by extending or reducing the line segment.

4. Transformations in general

All transformations, except inversion, act not only on points but also on segments, straight lines, triangles, polygons, circles, or conics. Inversion only transforms points. To obtain the inversion of a triangle, for example, take a point on the triangle, construct its image under inversion, then call up the locus of the transformation as the original point moves round the triangle.



Triangle ABC and its Inversion in the Circle

With students, for them to discover the images of objects such as segments, lines or circles, under a transformation, it is often interesting to use the same approach even though Cabri-Geometry constructs images directly.

III.7 – Analytical Geometry : Straight Lines, Circles

1. Reference systems and equations

Select **Show Axes** in the **Draw** toolbox to show the default axes. Select also the grid interval to obtain a set of points at unit intervals.

[Select **Define Grid** in the **Draw** toolbox then click on the axes to display the grid].

Construct a straight line (L) passing through two points of the grid, and call up its equation, using **Equation and Coordinates** from the **Measurements** toolbox. You can move the points which define the straight line from one place on the grid to another. Note that its equation updates automatically. [The line could equally well be defined by points not on the grid.]

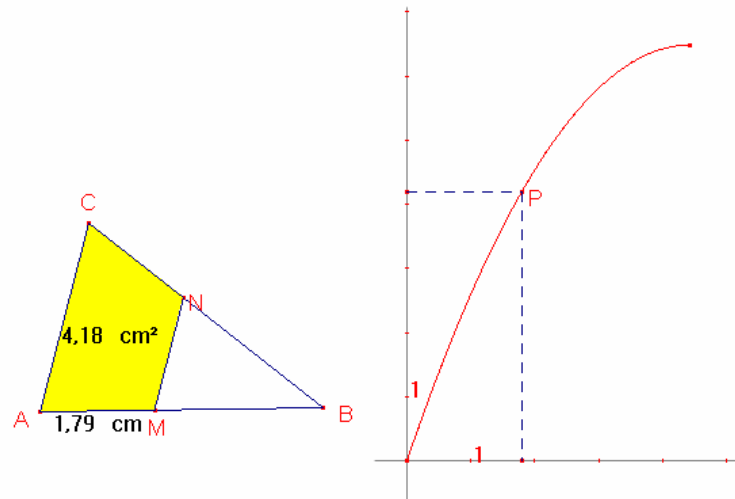
Choose a new set of axes so that (L) becomes $y = 0$.

[Use **New Axes** from the **Draw** toolbox.]

Construct a circle defined by two grid points, and call up its equation in both axial systems. [Click on the curve, then on one of the axes.]

2. Area problems

Here is an example which considers how an area varies. A curve is obtained as a locus of the point whose abscissa is AM , and whose ordinate is the area of the trapezium shown. These measurements are transferred to the axes by means of **Measurement Transfer** from the **Constructions** toolbox.



Variation of the area of trapezoid AMNC according to the position of M on segment AB.

III.8 – Graphical Representations of Functions

Although Cabri is primarily a geometry package, it can also be used to show rapidly different examples of the graphs of functions and to consider the influence of their various parameters on the graphs.

Here is an example:

Display the axes and mark a point M on the x-axis.

Display its coordinates.

Enter two numbers, a and b, using **Numerical Edit** from the **Display** toolbox.

Open the calculator. [**Calculate** from **Measures**.]

Use the mouse to select the number a on the screen, which will then be displayed on the calculator. Next multiply the number by $\sin(b \cdot c)$: b is similarly selected by clicking on it, and c is the x-coordinate of M. Confirm the formula by pressing <Enter>, or by clicking on [=].



With the mouse, click on the calculated value and drag it to the drawing area..

Use **Measurement Transfer** from the **Constructions** toolbox to transfer this number to the y-axis.
(Click on the value, then the y-axis.)

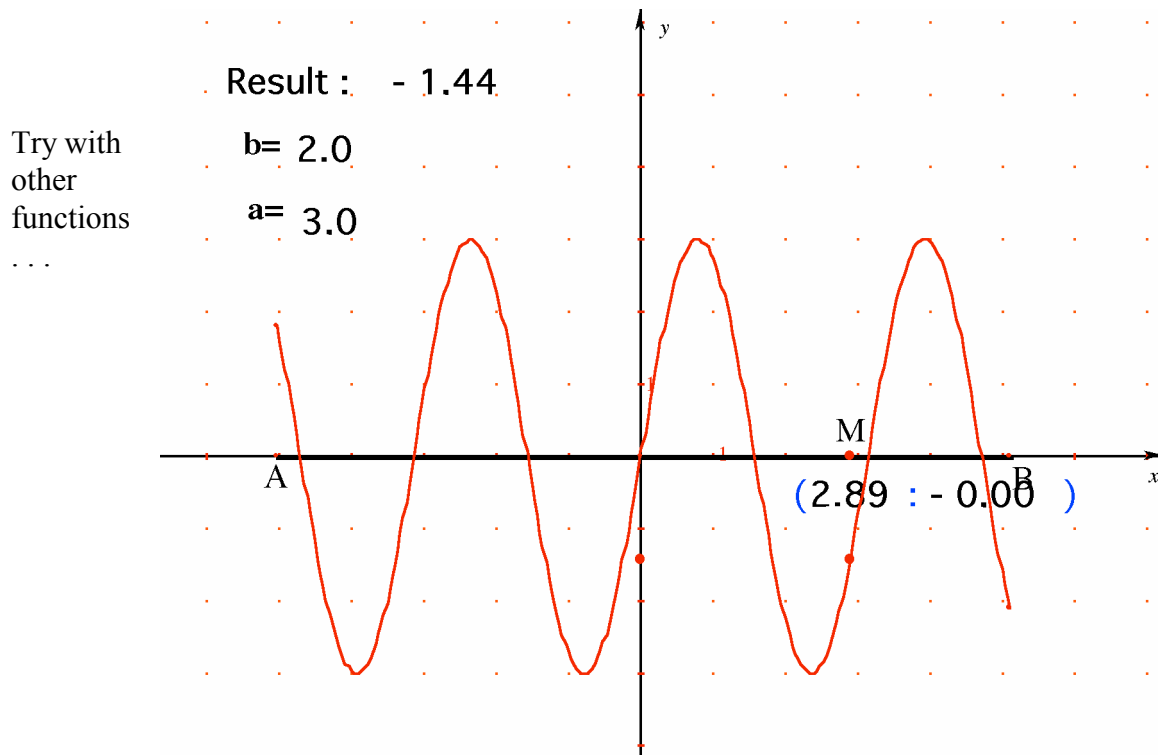
Construct point P(x,y) where x is the abscissa of M and y is the calculated value.

Call up the locus of the point P as x moves along the x-axis. The number of points in the locus could be increased, or x could be limited to an interval to improve the display.

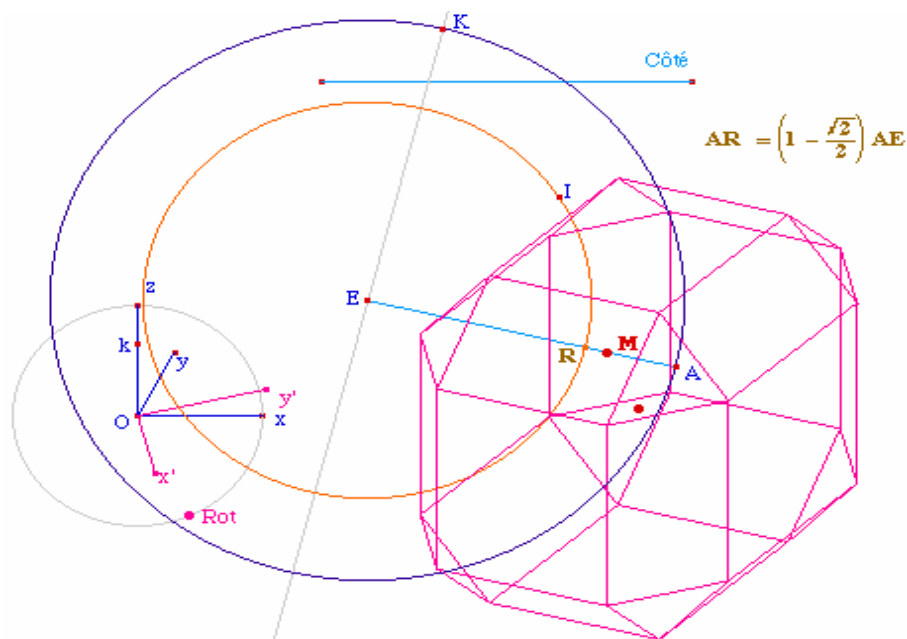
Change a and b to see the effect of these parameters.

You can also change the formula (PC: use the **Pointer** tool to click on the number and type Ctrl-R, or Mac: double-click on the number and bring up the CALC menu).

Change *sin* into *cos*, confirm, and observe the changes in the graph.



IV. Cabri Geometry II Keyboard and Menu Functions











Truncated Cube (Yves Martin).

IV.1 – Main Menus

1. File Menu

PC	Mac		
Ctrl+N	⌘-N	New	Open a new drawing sheet.
Ctrl+O	⌘-O	Open...	Open an existing drawing sheet
	⌘-W	Close	Close the current drawing sheet.
Ctrl+S	⌘-S	Save	Save the current Cabri drawing.
		Save As...	Save the current drawing under a name to be specified.
		Restore...	Restore the most recently saved version.
Ctrl+P		Show Page	Show the full drawing page (1 m ²). This enables work to be repositioned within the page.
		Page Setup	Definition of parameters for printing.
		Print...	Print the current area (or the full page - on Macintosh only).
Ctrl+Q	⌘-Q	Exit	Quit Cabri-Geometry .

2. Edit Menu

PC	Mac		
Ctrl+Z	 -Z	Undo	Cancel the last action.
Ctrl+X	 -X	Cut	Remove the current selection to the clipboard.
Ctrl+C	 -C	Copy	Copy the current selection to the clipboard.
Ctrl+V	 -V	Paste	Paste clipboard contents to current drawing.
		Clear	Delete all selected elements.
Ctrl+A	 -A	Select All	Select all the objects in the drawing.
		Replay Construction	Enables the construction to be replayed. There are several possible options.
Ctrl+F	 -F	Refresh Drawing	Delete all trace lines from the drawing (trace option).
		Figure 1...	The list of open drawings is shown in this menu (Macintosh only). In Windows, see the «Windows» menu.

3. Options Menu

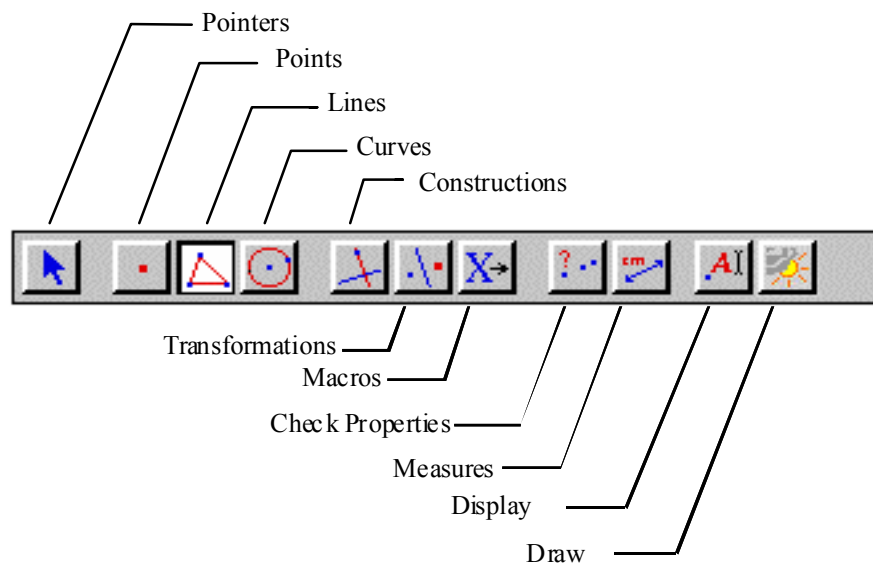
	Show Attributes	Display or hide the toolbar which controls the appearance of objects.
	Defaults...	Select the default settings for colour, line thickness, marks, etc. (Macintosh only).
	Preferences...	Choose the settings for locus, axes, units, precision, equations.
	Tool configuration...	Selection and arrangement of tools.
	Language ...	Language selection.
	Font (Macintosh)	Font selection.
	Size (Macintosh)	Selection of character size.
	Style (Macintosh)	Application of a style.
	Font... (Windows)	The three Macintosh items above are selected in a dialog box instead.

4. Window Menu (Windows only)

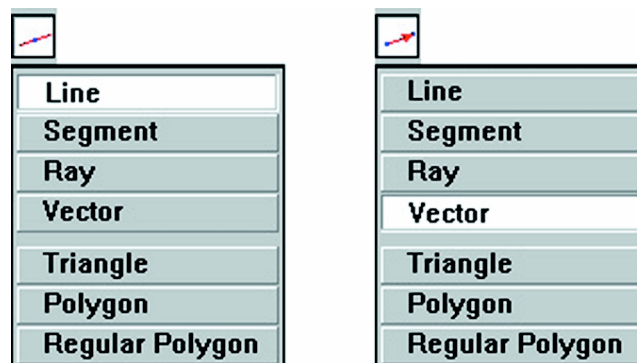
	Cascade Tile Horizontally Tile Vertically Close All	Standard Windows menu for managing open files and the display of the open windows.
	Figure #1...	The list of open drawings is shown in this menu.

IV.2 – The Toolbar

The toolbar contains a row of icons.



Each icon corresponds to a word (or phrase) which describes the appropriate object. This is fundamental for teaching geometry to children who manipulate objects and learn the terminology at the same time, thus enabling them to talk about the geometry they are doing.



Click and Hold (hold down the lefthand mouse button) when pointing at an icon to open a toolbox: a list of tools appears [The icon of the chosen tool then replaces the original one on the toolbar.]

A quick single click selects the tool displayed.

All the icons available from the toolbox are shown in the following lists.

1. Pointers



Pointer

Select and move objects (translation).



Rotate

Rotate an object about its centroid or a point.



Dilate

Enlarge or shrink an object about its centroid or a point.



Rotate and Dilate

Simultaneously rotate and enlarge an object about its centroid or a point.

2. Points



Point

Mark a point, either on an object or at the intersection of two objects.



Point on an object

Mark a point on an object.



Intersection Point

Mark one or more points at the intersection of two objects.

3. Lines



Straight Line

Construct the straight line defined by a point and either a direction (selected by a second click) or a second point.



Segment

Construct the line segment defined by two points.



Ray

Construct the ray (half-line) defined by a point and a direction or a second point.



Vector

Construct the vector defined by two points.



Triangle

Construct the triangle defined by three points.



Polygon

Construct the polygon defined by n points.



Regular Polygon

Construct a regular polygon defined by a point at its centre, a first vertex (for the "long radius") and a second vertex to fix the number of vertices (and the number of turns for star polygons with intersecting sides). For a convex polygon the rotational sense is clockwise and the number of sides is selected by mouse click. For star polygons the rotational sense is anti-clockwise and the number of sides and revolutions is selected by mouse click. [A pentagram is a $5/2$ star polygon.]

4. Curves



Circle

Construct a circle. First select an existing point or create a new one, then select the size of the radius by clicking on a point on the circumference.



Arc

Construct an arc of a circle defined by three points: the two end points and a point in-between.



Conic

Construct the conic defined by 5 points.

5. Constructions



Perpendicular Line

Construct the line passing through a point, perpendicular to a given direction.



Parallel Line

Construct the line passing through a point, parallel to a given direction.



Midpoint

Construct the midpoint of two points or of a segment.



Perpendicular Bisector

Construct the perpendicular bisector of two points or of a segment.



Angle Bisector

Construct the bisector of an angle defined by three points or by its arc.



Vector Sum

Construct the resultant of two vectors. First select the two vectors, then the origin for the resultant.



Compass

Construct the circle defined by a length and point.

Choose first the radius length, by selecting a segment (or two points) then select the centre.



Measurement Transfer

Transfer a measurement defined by a number, to a half-line, a vector, an axis or a circle (in the anti-clockwise direction).



Locus

Construct a locus (or an envelope). A point (or object) is selected for which the locus is required, then a point on which it is dependent (which is constrained to move on an object).



Redefine Point (Macintosh and DOS)

Redefine the geometrical characteristics of a point. The options are available on a pop-up menu.



Redefine Object (Windows)

Redefine the geometrical characteristics of an object (a point, line, circle, conic, etc). The options are available on a pop-up menu.

6. Transformations



Reflection

Construct the mirror image of an object. Select first the object then the axis of symmetry.



Symmetry

Construct the image of an object under a half turn. Select first the object then the centre of rotation.



Translation

Construct the image of an object under a translation. Select first the object then the translation vector.



Rotation

Construct the image of an object under a rotation. First select the object, then the centre and an angle defined by a number.



Dilation

Construct the image of an object under an enlargement. First select the object, then the centre of enlargement and a scale factor defined by a number.



Inversion

Construct the image of a point under inversion. Select the point and the circle.

7. Macros



Initial objects

This enables initial objects of a construction macro to be defined.



Final objects

Enables the final objects of a construction macro to be defined.



Define a Macro

Having defined the initial and final objects, this validates the macro, names it, creates an icon and a help message. Saving to disk is suggested. (If the name of an existing macro is chosen, it can be replaced.)



User-defined macro

This button is a new tool defined by a user-created construction macro. It is labelled with the initial letter of the macro - here N (Macintosh). The user can also create the icon. In Windows, the default name is New Construction.

8. Properties



Collinear

Displays a message to confirm or contradict the collinearity of three points. The text is updated according to the relative positions of the three points.



Parallel

Displays a message to confirm or contradict the parallel direction of two lines, half-lines, segments or vectors. The text is updated according to the relative directions of the objects.



Perpendicular

Displays a message as to whether two lines, half-lines, segments or vectors are perpendicular. The message is updated according to the relative positions of the objects.



Equidistant

Displays a message as to whether a point is equidistant from two other points. The first point selected is the one to be tested relative to two other points. The message is updated according to the relative positions of the objects.



Member

Displays a message to confirm or contradict whether a point belongs to an object. The message is updated according to the relative positions of the objects.

9. Measurements



Distance and Length

Measures the length of a segment, the distance between two points, the circumference of a circle, of a conic, or of a polygon. The units can be changed and on Macintosh only: the size, font and style of the value displayed.



Area

Measures the area of a circular disc, an ellipse or a polygon. The units can be changed and on Macintosh only: the size, font and style of the value displayed.



Slope

Displays the gradient of a line relative to the x-axis (by default). The size, the font, and the style can be changed (except in DOS).



Angle

Displays the size of an angle defined by three points (the first point is on one side, then the vertex, then a point on the second side) or by its arc.). The units can be changed, also the size, the font, and the style (except in DOS).



Equation and Coordinates

Gives the equation of a line, a circle or a conic relative to the existing reference system by default or to a reference system selected before requesting the equation. The type of equation (polar or cartesian) can be changed, as can the size, font and style (except in DOS).



Calculate

Displays a calculator upon which calculations can be carried out using numbers from the keyboard or values taken from the diagram.



Tabulate

Displays a table into which successive numerical values taken from the diagram can be placed. The table does not update with the diagram. However it can be copied into other software (spreadsheets, word processors). The *Tab* key enables a line in the table to be selected.

10. Display



Label

Names points, lines or circles by means of a label, which can be text. The size, the font, and the style can be changed (except in DOS).



Comments

Enables text to be added. Variables from the diagram can be included. The size, the font, and the style can be changed (except in DOS).



Numerical Edit

Enables a number to be entered. The units, as well as the size, the font, and the style can be changed (except in DOS).



Mark Angle

Marks an angle with an arc. The type of arc can be changed.



Fix/Free

Fixes (and unfixes) the position of a point which then cannot be moved. Its name and its attributes can no longer be changed (until it is unfixed).



Trace On/Off

Produces (or suppresses) the outline of an object during its displacement. The trace cannot be manipulated.



Animation

Moves objects automatically. The animation is started by stretching and releasing a spring.



Multiple Animation

Moves several objects automatically. Springs are put in place and the animation is started from the keyboard.

11. Draw



Hide/Show

Hides (or shows) the objects in a diagram.



Colour

Enables the colour of an object to be chosen.



Fill

Fills polygons, circles and text in the colour chosen from a palette.



Thick

Changes the thickness of lines.



Dotted

Changes the line style – dotted, etc.



Modify Appearance

Changes the appearance of certain objects: points, angle arc, line marks, type of axis, text.



Show Axes

Shows the default system of axes.



Hide Axes

Hides the default system of axes.



New Axes

Enables a new system of axes to be defined.



Define Grid

Displays a grid for a reference system. The grid is an object upon which points can be marked. The type of grid depends on the reference system.

IV.3 – Calculator



The calculator enables calculations to be carried out on values coming from the diagram (measurements, displayed numbers, calculation results) or entered from the keyboard. When the diagram is altered the measurements and the calculations are instantaneously updated. The results are displayed temporarily at the right of the calculator window. In order to save the answer it must be copied to the drawing. (In the calculator window, click and drag the answer to the point in the drawing where it is to go.)

Calculation line		Answer
Off	Cancel	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Inv SIN COS TAN √ ^ LN LOG ABS π () + - * ÷ = </div>		

The calculation which has led to a particular displayed answer can be re-entered in the calculation line. To do this:

- On the Macintosh, double-click on the answer and click on the box labelled **Calc** to display its corresponding calculation in the calculation line of the calculator.



- On the PC, double-click on the answer; the calculation is then displayed and can be edited. The change in a calculation is immediately updated in the diagram. In Windows, the calculation can also be displayed by a single click on the result in the drawing, then typing CTRL-R.
- There are other functions available on the calculator than those which are listed on the screen.

Given below is the list of functions and their syntax.

Functions available from the calculator

Function	Syntax
Arc Cosine	ARCCOS(value), arccos(), acos(), ArcCos()
Hyperbolic Arc Cosine	ARGCH(value), argch(), ArgCh()
Arc Sine	ARCSIN(value), arcsin(), asin(), ArcSin()
Hyperbolic Arc Sine	ARGSH(value), argsh(), ArgSh()
Arc Tangent	ARCTAN(value), arctan(), atan(), ArcTan()
Hyperbolic Arc Tangent	ARGTH(value), argth(), ArgTh()
Round (to nearest integer)	ROUND(value), round(), Round()
Square	SQR(value), sqr(), Sqr(), Sq()
Cosine	COS(value), cos(), Cos()
Hyperbolic Cosine	COSH(value), cosh(), CosH(), ch()
Exponential e^x	EXP(value), exp(), Exp()
Common Logarithm	log10(value), Log10(), lg()
Natural Logarithm	LN(value), ln(), Ln()
Maximum of (n1, n2)	MAX(value1,value2), max(v1,v2), Max(v1,v2)
Minimum of (n1, n2)	MIN(value1,value2), min(v1,v2) Min(v1,v2)
Random number between 0 et 1	Random(), random(), Rand(), rand()
Pi (π)	π , Π , PI, pi, Pi
Next largest integer	CEIL(value), ceil(), Ceil()
Next smallest integer	FLOOR(value), floor(), Floor()
Powers of 10	$10^{(value)}$
Square Root	SQRT(value), sqrt(), Sqrt(), SqRt(), $\sqrt{\quad}$
Sign	Signe(), SIGNE(),sign() [returns -1; 0 ; 1]
Sine	SIN(value), sin(), Sin()
Hyperbolic Sine	SINH(value), sinh(), SinH(), sh()
Tangent	TAN(value), tan(), Tan()
Hyperbolic Tangent	TANH(value), tanh(), TanH(), th()
Absolute Value (Modulus)	ABS(value), abs(), Abs()

IV.4 – Attributes Toolbar

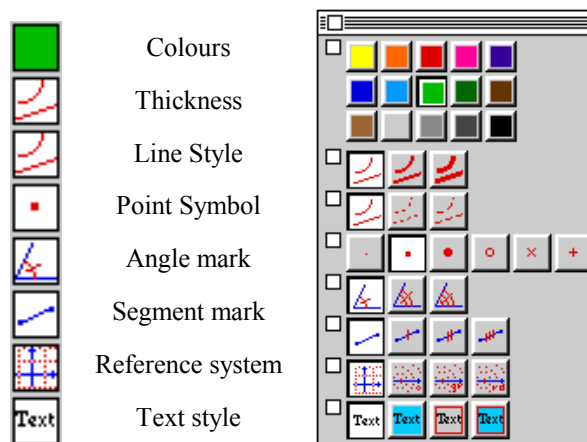
This toolbar is accessed from the **Options** Menu.

The attributes toolbar is deployed to the left of the screen, and can be extended into several palettes which enable the various attributes to be selected for the objects in the diagram. These tools enable you to check the appearance of the **objects that you are going to create**.⁵

For example, to choose the colour for circles, select the circle tool on the icon bar, then choose the colour from the palette in the toolbar. From this point, all the circles will be of this colour.

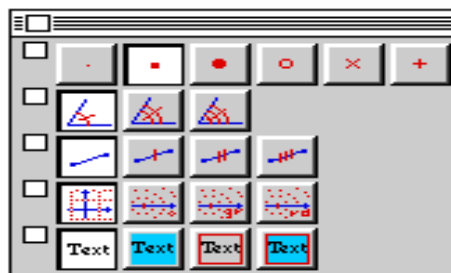
An object or a group of objects can have their appearance modified by using the toolbar. It is often preferable, for printing in black and white, to select all the diagram, and then choose black from the colour palette. This ensures that the print-out has sufficient contrast, as greens and light blues are often difficult to see when printed.

The same tools can be found in the **Draw** toolbox. However, these latter tools work differently. For example, if **Colour** is selected from this toolbox, you get the colour palette, and you select first the colour then the objects to be coloured. There being more than one method to colour an object, each user can choose the method which suits them best.



IV.5 – Style Palette

This palette is available from the item **Modify Appearance** in the **Draw** toolbox. It enables the appearance of certain objects such as points, or the symbols used to indicate angles or equal lengths to be changed. It is also possible to swap between cartesian and polar reference systems or to change the appearance of text (with a border, or a colour "fill").



⁵ During the current session only. To keep these changes, see the defaults in the next section.

V. Configuring the Software



Tiled Pentagons (Eric Bainville after K. Reinhardt)

The three items: **Defaults**, **Preferences** and **Tool Configuration** enable the software to be configured in response to the needs of the user, particularly when setting up teaching sessions, by suppressing some items but adding others as construction-macros.

V.1 – Preferences

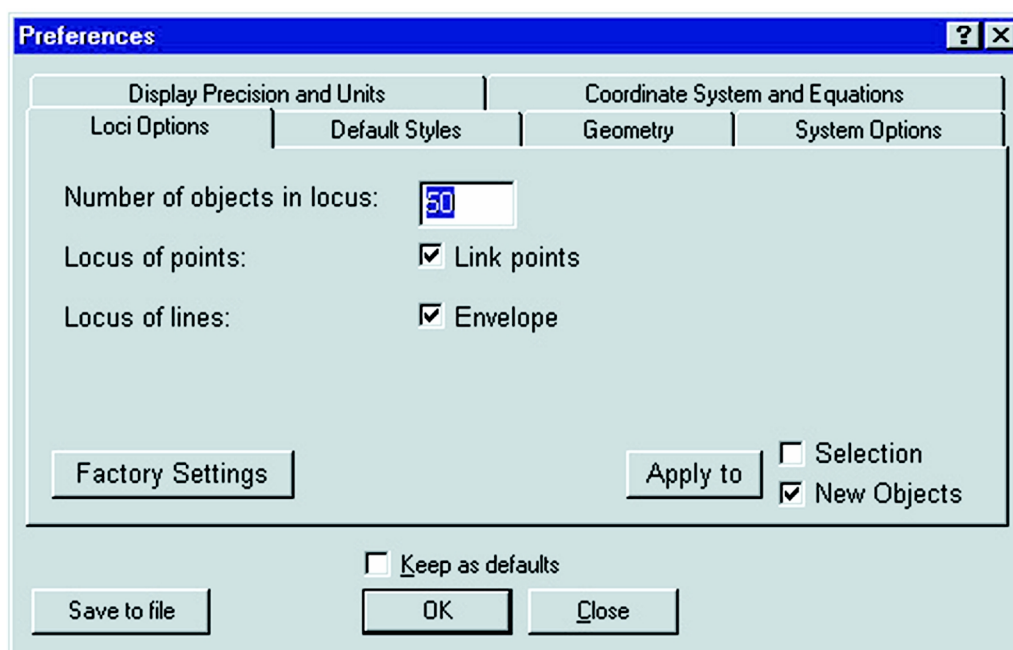
1. Windows version:

The same **defaults** and **preferences** that are available in the Macintosh version are in one single **Preferences** window, accessed by choosing **preferences** from the **options** window.

Cabri II enables default preferences to be chosen to configure the software (accuracy of measurement, equation type, colours...); and these preferences can be saved to disk.

For a locus, the number of points used to create it affects its appearance on the screen and also the speed of any changes to it. You can change the number of points for each locus directly by selecting the locus and using the **+** or **-** keys, or by changing the preference settings. You can also obtain envelopes of straight lines or the complete set of straight lines according to the choices made after selecting the **Loci Options** tab in the Preferences window.

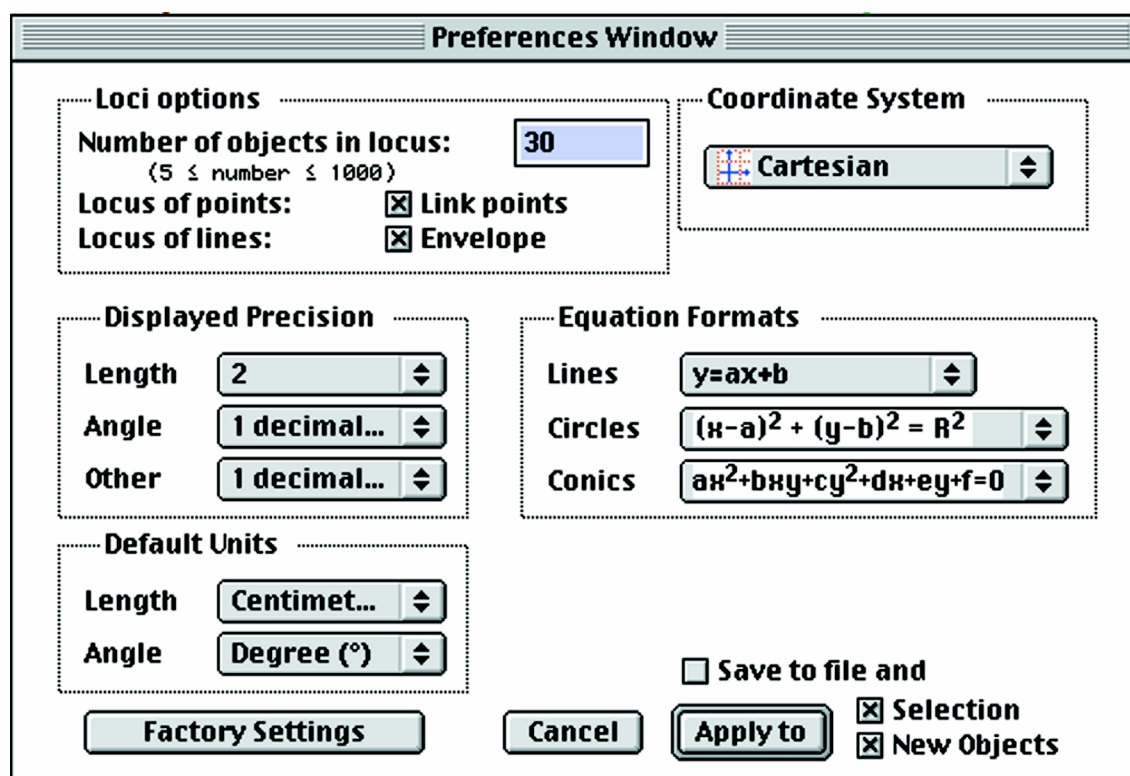
For the colour of objects: some printers will not print all colours. By carrying out test prints you will be able to adjust the preferences so that certain objects are not invisible in a printout because of an unsuitable choice of colour .



Windows Preferences showing different levels of choice.

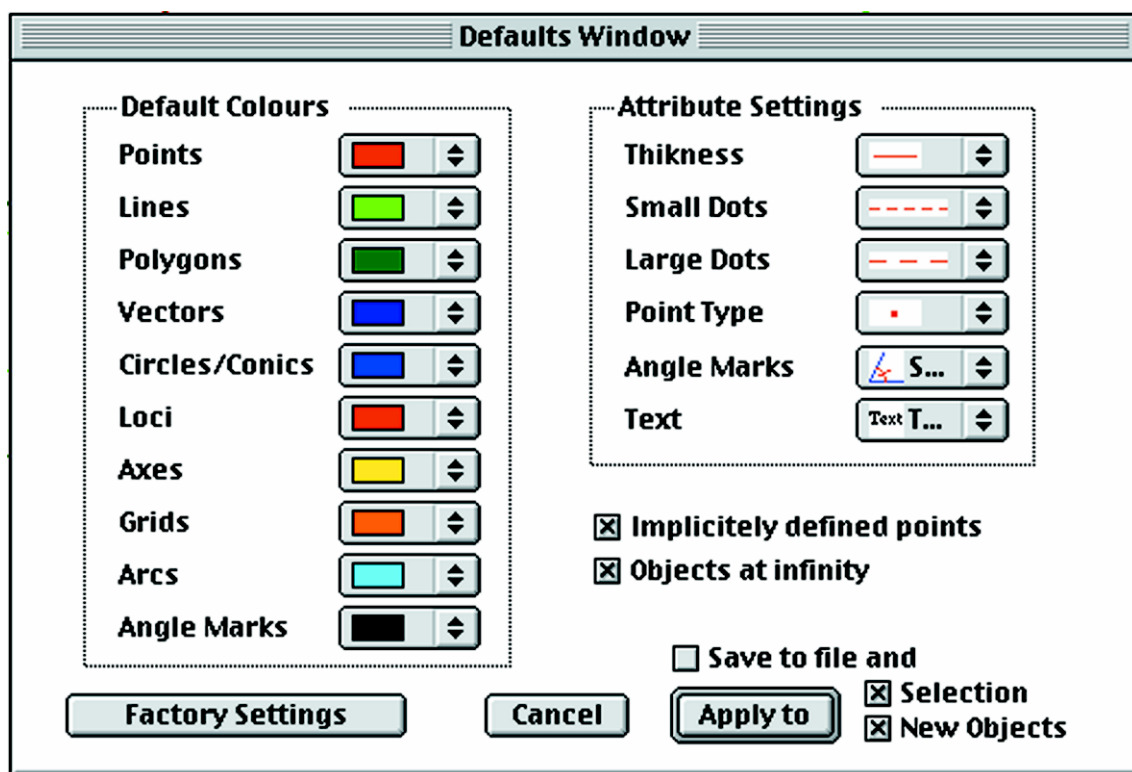
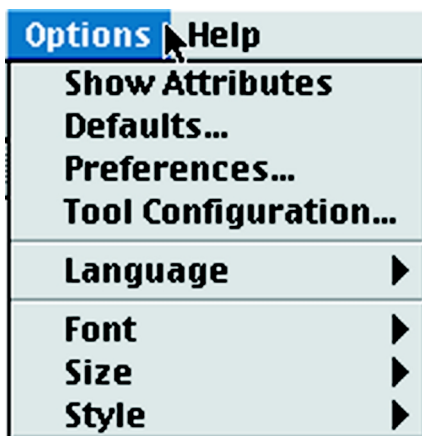
The **System Options** tab contains an option to use bitmap images. The default setting is for bitmap. For a better quality printout cancel this selection before copying and pasting into a word processing package.

2. On a Macintosh :



V.2 – Default Setting (Macintosh only)

The **Defaults** item from the **Options** menu enables the colour and certain attributes of objects to be chosen such as line thickness, point symbol etc. Cabri II will save these settings to disk in the preferences file.



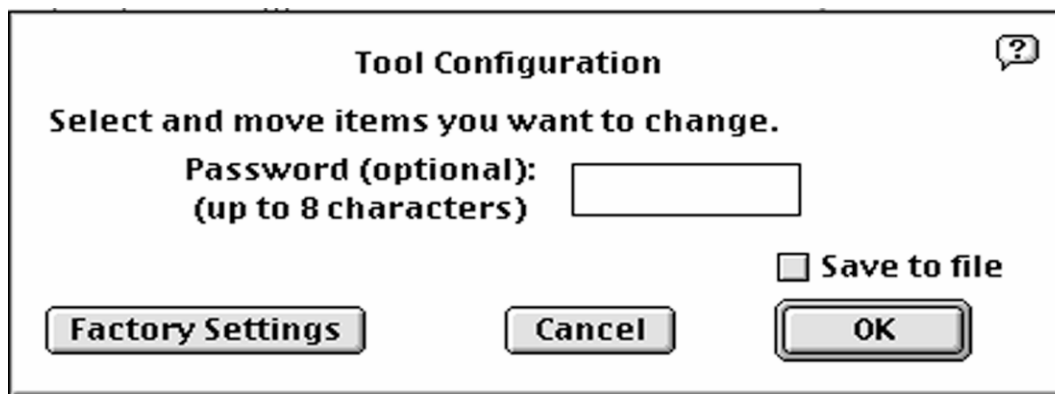
V.3 – Configuring the Tools

As in version 1, Cabri II can be configured with customised tools. This can be particularly useful to modify the package for younger pupils or to create particular problem situations.

It is also very convenient in particular types of work (vectors, conics, hyperbolic geometry...) where sets of macros can be grouped so that they are opened together.

Select **Tool Configuration** from the **Options** menu.

It is possible to enter a password to prevent unauthorised access to menu modification.



When the dialog box is opened a waste-basket appears at the righthand end of the tool bar. Tools are removed by dragging them to the waste-basket.



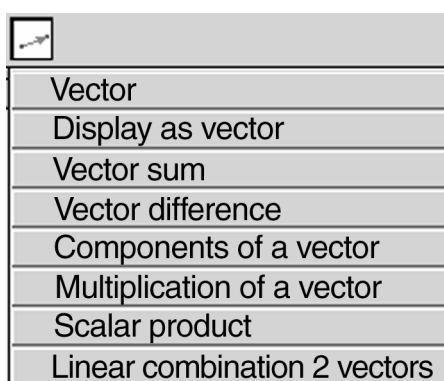
Individual tools can be placed on the tool bar or the contents of toolboxes can be changed by moving a tool from one box to another.

This is a simple example of a "paper and pencil" tool bar created with **Tool Configuration**.




It could, for example, be used at Key Stage 3, but also with other classes according to the activity to be undertaken.

This second example is a tool box which could be used at A-level:



Encouraging students to create their own tools for later use is a very instructive activity.

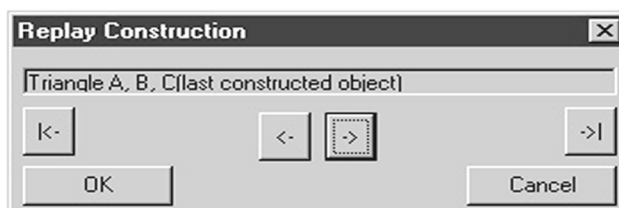
V.4 – Replay Construction

Replay construction from the **Edit** menu enables the stages of a construction to be reviewed step-by-step. By first selecting the  icon one can also see the objects that have been hidden during a construction.



Windows version:



The names of the tools used at each stage of the construction appear in the **Replay construction** window, reached via the **Edit** menu.

The appearance of this window in the Windows version is shown in the diagram below:



Replay construction window (Windows version)

The  and  buttons are used to advance and retreat through the stages of the construction.

The  and  buttons jump straight to the beginning or end of the construction.

When quitting this window, the construction replay picks up from where it was previously. A dialog box gives the choice of whether or not to return to the completed figure.

On the Macintosh :



Go to the first step of the construction.

Go to the last step of the construction.

Stop (only in the replay of a loop operation).

Replay the construction (step by step) forwards or backwards.

Fast forward or return (10 steps).

Pause.

Automatic replay (the direction must also be chosen).

When quitting this window, the construction replay picks up from where it was previously. A dialogue box gives the choice of whether or not to return to the completed figure.

The names of the tools used do not appear in the Macintosh and DOS versions.

VI. Shortcuts

Cabri-Geometry has several shortcuts which are accessed mainly via the keyboard, but also using the mouse.

VI.1 – With the Mouse

Double-click :

A double-click is used to enter the edit mode for labels, numbers, comments, the calculator and tables.

Holding down the mouse button (click and hold) :

- On a tool icon : opens the associated toolbox.
- When the pointer tool is active: this causes the basic points to flash as well as the points on an object in a diagram – points which one can move directly with the mouse.


Moving the mouse whilst holding down Ctrl or


Moves the figure around the page.


VI.2 – With the Keyboard

Warning : on the Macintosh the  key is generally replaced by  and the  key by .

Classic menu shortcuts are shown alongside the items in the menus, and are shown in part IV.

 + F is the only menu command which is specific to Cabri II and corresponds to **Full redraw** (drawing update and removal of traces).

 with dragging the mouse enables the drawing area to be moved in relation to the window..


On the PC only, the choice of units for measurements and numbers entered from the keyboard is initiated by  + U.


On the PC, clicking on the calculator displays the calculator window. If this is followed by a double-click on the result of a calculation which is displayed in the drawing area, the associated formula is re-displayed in the calculator window.


Escape

Abandons the current operation and returns to the translation pointer.
In dialog boxes, it is equivalent to Cancel.

Tabulation

 with axes selected: changes from cartesian to polar coordinates (and loops successively through degrees, grades and radians, then back to cartesian).

 with equation selected: changes the type of equation (straight line, circle or conic if that is possible).

 in **table** : adds a line of values selected from the table.

Plus and Minus ,

- When a number is selected, these keys add to or reduce the number of decimal places displayed.
- They increase or decrease speed during an animation.
- They increase or decrease the number of points in a selected locus.

Shift

Standard selection :

Enables several object to be selected, and increases or decreases a multiple selection.

Special selections :

In a certain number of special modes :

Trace, **Hide/Show**, **Fix/Free**, **Initial objects** or **Final objects** in macros, selection operates as if it were Shift+selection in standard mode and the shift key then allows everything to be deselected by clicking in the page. For example, for **Show All** just select **Hide/Show** then click in the page while holding down the Shift key.


"Snap-to" changes :

- Holding down the Shift key restricts certain moves or positioning :
- For straight lines, segments, axes, etc ... : rotation in steps of 15° when moving or creating objects.
- For circles, regular polygons (once created), and axes... : the extension or reduction of a ray (or spacing of a scale mark) by whole centimetres.

Alt or Option or (Macintosh)


- When creating a straight line, a ray or a circle, the **Alt** or **Option** key forces a second free point to be created dynamically. In this way one obtains circles with a centre point and a point on the circumference or straight lines through two points.

• In **Hide/Show**:

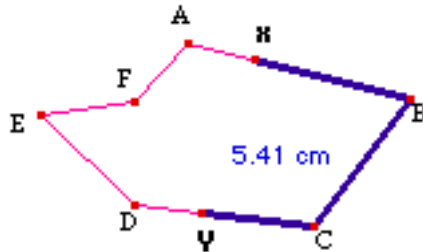
The  key allows access only to those objects which are not hidden. (It filters out selection of hidden objects.)

 +  allows only hidden objects to be selected. (The selection of others is filtered out.)


- In **Polygon, regular polygon, triangle:**

The Alt or Option  key enables the distance to be measured round part of perimeter, determined by two points of the polygon (vertices or points on the sides) going in the direction in which the polygon was created.

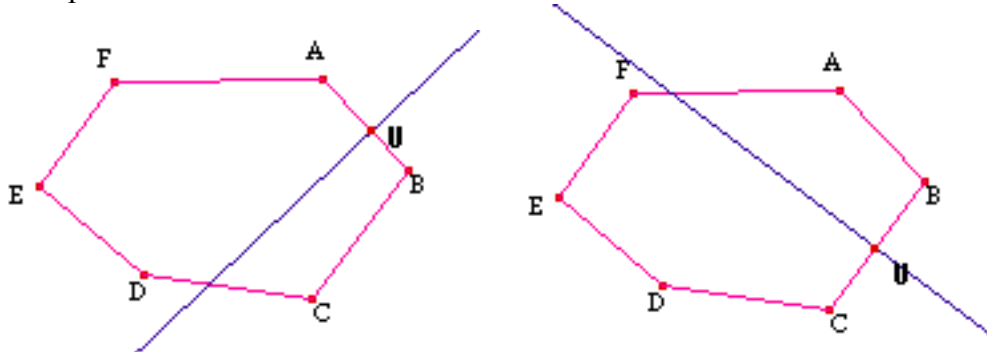
Example :





Measure the length of the bold segments (in the direction in which the polygon was created).


- During the drawing of lines which are **parallel** or **perpendicular** to a side of a polygon (or a triangle) the Alt or Option  key enables the user to select the direction held by a point (and which will change therefore according to the position of the point on the polygon).

Example :



The perpendicular to the side AB, passing through U will be perpendicular to whichever side contains U, as U is moved around the polygon.



- To increase the thickness of construction lines in a Cabri II diagram, for example to make them clearer for back-projection, on the Macintosh: one simply clicks on the  balloon which is on the title bar for the diagram, while holding down the  key.



For a printout using PostScript®, it is possible to get extra-fine lines by holding down the Alt (or Option)  key, when clicking on OK in the Print dialog box. This modification can only be carried out on fine lines (Macintosh only).

Arrows , , ,





In the general environment :

If these keys are not used in an active tool such as **Label, Comments, Numerical Edit or Calculate** then :


The  and  arrow keys move from one active menu on the toolbar to the next.



The  and  arrows move up and down the menu to change the active item.

When editing text:




The  and  arrows move the cursor along the line of text in the chosen direction, while the  and  move the cursor from one line to the next.

When editing numbers :



The left and right arrows move the cursor from one digit to the next. For the Macintosh only, the  arrow will display extra decimal places (up to 15 significant figures).

For numbers created with the **Numerical Edit** tool, the  and  arrows increase or decrease in unit steps the digit which is **immediately to the left** of the cursor. (If more than one digit is selected, both are changed simultaneously.)

Enter , (Carriage return) or on the Macintosh

- These keys confirm actions in the same way as does clicking on OK in a dialog box.
- With calculator, the  key has the same function as "equals", that is to say it evaluates the expression and on the Macintosh the  key enables the result to be transferred to the drawing area. (However it must still be positioned correctly using the mouse and clicked to fix it.)
- These keys start a multiple animation after the springs have been put in position.
- The  key enters an extra line in text.

Backspace

- Deletes the selected object. To delete all objects in the drawing area, first Select All with -A or -A then press Backspace
- For text and numbers, it deletes the character to the left of the cursor.
If a number in the middle of text is selected it deletes the number.
- **During a construction**, the last action (creation or selection) is cancelled without quitting the current tool.

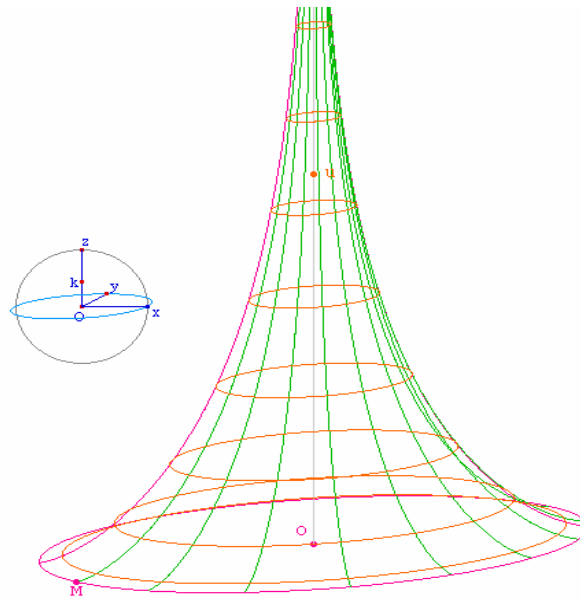
Delete

On the PC only, the Delete key operates in the same way as Backspace to delete a selected object, to delete all objects, to cancel the last action in a construction, but with the usual proviso: in text or numbers, it deletes the character to the right of the cursor, in other words it deletes in the direction in which one writes: from left to right, while Backspace removes a mistyped character, and deletes from right to left.

F1

On the PC this opens the help window to get a description of the tools.

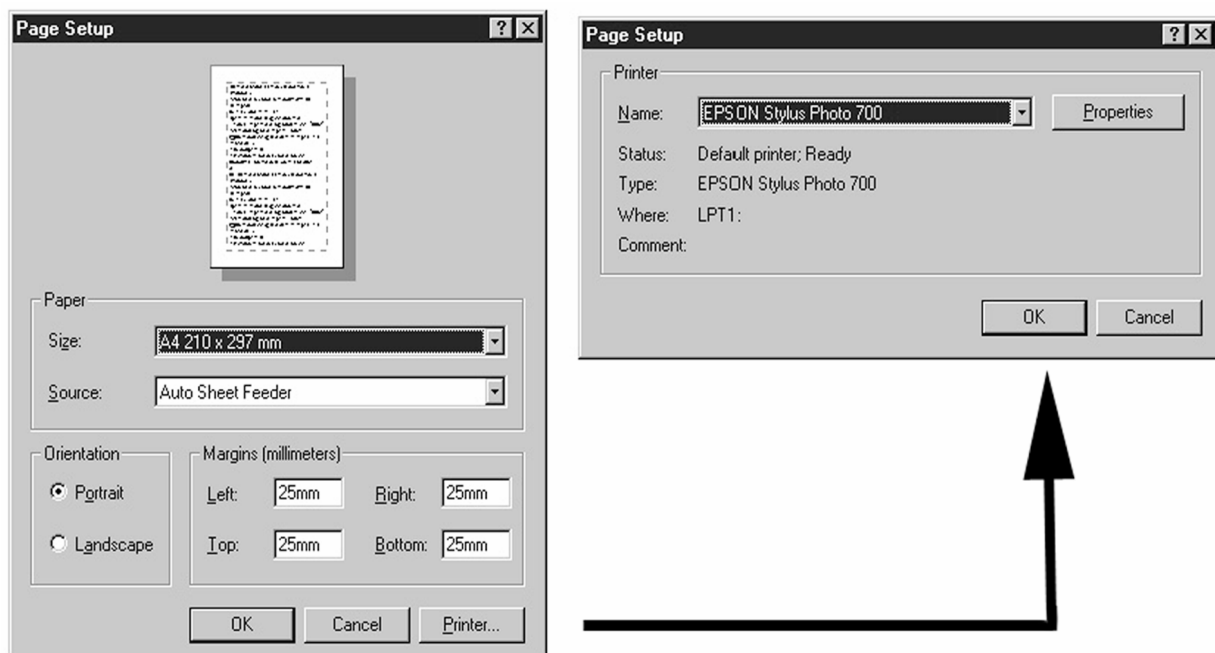
VII. Editing and Printing Diagrams



Parallels and Meridians on the Pseudosphere (Yves Martin).


VII.1 - Windows Version:

The available printers are listed in the window which is displayed when the **Printer** button in the **Page setup** is clicked or when **Print** is selected (both from the **File** menu. This dialog box allows various settings related to printing to be changed.



The printer drivers are those installed with the system.

Exporting diagrams to other software :

A diagram can be copied by selecting an area of the screen, using the pointer tool  then using the **Edit** menu. The copy is held on the Windows clipboard so that it can be pasted into a word-processing package such as **Word** ® or a drawing package such as **PaintBrush** ®.

In Preferences, a choice can be made between a **Bitmap or vector** image. The quality of the results depends on the particular word-processing package being used; the later ones such as Word 97 give better results.

VII.2 - Macintosh version (Only)

The creation of documents to be printed or exported to other software such as Word or MacDraw require the application of some extra techniques to get the best appearance.

Printing :

The following options are available in the dialog boxes :

- Page Setup (paper size, enlargement/reduction, portrait/landscape ...)
- Print (number of copies, colour/black and white, name of author, name of drawing, date ...).


Changing these options when there is no drawing open, or while the working area has still not been saved, deals with the default Print settings for Cabri II, i.e. the original settings when opening Cabri II, or at the start of a new drawing.

When a drawing is saved, the settings used are the same as those for the most recent printout. If the user has not printed a previous drawing, the Cabri II default settings are used.

When printing in Black and White, it is preferable to make the lines in the drawing black, or a dark colour, otherwise the dot-spacing used by some printers for grey tones will make the lines appear wavy.

If a drawing includes a grid, the printout will take much longer.

Copy/Paste to other applications

- While the  pointer is active, select an area and copy it. It is also possible to Paste a sheet into Cabri, but not all of the relationships will necessarily be maintained. The philosophy of Cabri is rather to encourage the use of Macros as tools to reproduce constructions.

- The **Copy/Paste** tool operates in object mode, and the drawing which is pasted into another application can be split into its separate parts such as: points, lines, polygons, circles, arcs, conics, loci, text and tables.

- However, some remarks must be made about the way that various current software treats these objects:

- * in most applications that will accept Cabri II drawings, dotted lines are not visible on the screen, but they are reproduced in printouts if the printer used will accept **PicComments**.

- * the locus of points or lines is a single object, and it may not be possible to separate out the independent points or lines in the software to which the drawing has been copied.

* In **MacDrawPro™**, further remarks are needed :

Dotted Lines

- dotted lines are drawn for all straight line objects, but are ignored for all curved objects, both on the screen and when printed.

Line thickness

- fine lines appear on the screen as identical to medium lines. The difference can be seen in a printout, or if the drawing is enlarged.

Partial selection of text or polygons

- a filled polygon or a disc which is partially selected, is completely filled after pasting, however, only the selected part of the drawing is reproduced. It is similar for text: a partially selected text is pasted in its entirety.

- MacDrawPro is unable to interpret the character 2 as used by Cabri II as an index in an equation. It is possible to increase the size of this character, then move it to improve the appearance of the equation.

Remarks concerning Printing and Copy/Paste in Cabri II on the Macintosh.

Printing :

Printouts are done in such a way as to make best use of the printer: with a black and white printer, patterns are used instead of fill colours. If your document is to be photocopied, you can select the black and white option for printing, whatever the type of printer (in the Printer Driver dialog box). With a PostScript printer, it is obvious that the drawing will benefit from the extra precision available.

Colour/Grey Tones: If colours are rendered by grey tones, the spacing of the dots used can give a dotted appearance to plain, coloured lines. Darker colours give better results for printed images. It is possible for a line to fall into the blank section of the matrix of dots, so that it disappears when printed. (This happens particularly to pale green horizontal lines.)

Extra-fine Lines: With PostScript® printers, it is possible to get extra-fine lines by holding down the Alt (or Option) key when clicking on OK in the Print dialog box. This option only affects the thickness of fine lines.

Print options:

The options are available in the dialog boxes :

- Page Setup (paper size, enlargement/reduction, portrait/landscape, . . .)
- Print (number of copies, colour/black and white, name of author, name of drawing, date, . . .).

Changing these options when there is no drawing open, or while the working area has still not been saved, deals with the default Print settings for Cabri II, i.e. the original settings when opening Cabri II, or at the start of a new drawing.

When a drawing is saved, the settings used are the same as those for the most recent printout. If the user has not printed a previous drawing, the Cabri II default settings are used.

The operation of Copy/Paste to:

A Cabri drawing: Any object which is selected for Copy can be pasted into another Cabri drawing. In the same drawing, the elements that have been copied are slightly displaced to avoid superimpositions. It is not possible to copy a table, nor its constituent parts.

A document in another application: Only the contents of the selected rectangular area will be copied to the Mac clipboard for pasting into the Scrapbook or other type of document. If an element (geometrical shape, text or table) is partially selected by the rectangle, only the part inside the rectangle is copied.

The insertion of an image into Word 6 or later can be made easier: holding down the Shift key then using the mouse to drag the edges of the image means that each edge can be adjusted independently of the others.

Special objects:

Trace is not an element of a drawing and so is neither copied nor printed.

Special display for Back-projection does not affect the result of either Copy/Paste or printing. This type of display is obtained by clicking on the Help icon while holding down the Alt key.

Inserting a diagram into a document to be published:

To get a good quality print for a diagram which is inserted in a text document, it is possible to use an encapsulated PostScript® file (EPS file).

For this, the following must be available:

- a printer with the PostScript® facility;
- a printer driver which can generate such a file (for example the driver for a LaserWriter 8 in OS 7.5);
- a word-processing package which will accept the insertion of a diagram.

The stages are as follows:

In Cabri : Open the Print window. Using the “Placement Options” button, block the part of the diagram required against the top and left of the print area. In the same window, select “File” as the destination instead of “Printer”. In the next dialog box, select format EPS and save it. The diagram is then saved as an EPSF.

In the Text: insert the diagram, using the previously saved form, in the desired position. It can then be cropped and/or reduced, whilst keeping the PostScript® quality printout.

It is essential for the same printer driver to be used in the final printout as the one which has been used to prepare the encapsulated image. It is possible to install the driver on a machine which is not linked to the printer which will be used for the final printed version.

Reminder: in Word 6 or later, it is possible to adjust each edge of the image independently of the others by holding down the Shift key while dragging an edge.